Two Parts
12 Pages

The New York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,141. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Tuesday: FAIR in the morning; THREATENING and probably SHOWERS in the evening or night.

Stock Market—Dull and heavy.

Wheat 90½; corn, 20; cotton, 7¼.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Railroads.—Page 6.

Real Estate.—Page 12.

Court Calendars.—Page 3.

Business Troubles.—Page 7.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 6.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

Luigi Jorio was beaten to death by his son Antonio in the street at Vineland, N. J., yesterday.

John Collins & Son and W. D. Rountree & Co., Cotton Exchange brokers, failed yesterday.—Page 9.

The Board of Managers of the Bronx Park Botanical Garden accepted the detailed plans for the garden.—Page 9.

Fire in the business portion of Altoona, Penn., last night caused a loss of $100,000. It is rumored that several lives were lost.

Secretary Carlisle has written a letter to a Boston banker in which he says he shall not issue gold certificates for the present.—Page 6.

The Mayor has appointed Miss Carlotta Russell Lowell, daughter of Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, a School Inspector.

Henry P. Butler, the lawyer, missing since Thursday, returned to his home, suffering from the delirium caused by a typhoid condition.—Page 9.

Princeton University has just received two valuable gifts, a collection of the early editions of Virgil and autographs and documents of historical importance.—Page 9.

Charles A. Prouty of Vermont was nominated yesterday by the President for member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, to succeed W. G. Veazey, resigned.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment had an animated session in considering and pruning the estimates of the Bureau of Elections and Police Department.—Page 9.

The annual report of President James Howell of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees shows that there has been a decrease of over 500,000 passengers on bridge cars this year.—Page 9.

"Jem" Mace and "Mike" Donovan met in a four-round bout at a benefit entertainment for themselves; many other old-time pugilists also donned the gloves and sparred before a large crowd.—Page 8.

It was announced at Canton yesterday that Major McKinley would go to Chicago the latter part of the week to seek rest for a few days. It was also said he might hold some political conferences while there.—Page 3.

The New York Presbytery rejected the application for ordination of Herman Warszawiak, pastor of the Mission to the Jews, basing its action on his unwillingness to submit to control and reflections on his moral character.—Page 8.

Corporation Counsel Scott decided that the Aldermen had no power to grar the franchise to the Consumers' Fuel Gas, Power and Heat Company; the Aldermen talked of supporting a probable veto or referring it to a committee.—Page 9.

The Raines hotel men arrested Sunday were for the most part held for trial. The police have little hope in the present crusade, and blame both the law and the Magistrates. An investigation of the charges of Dr. Funk will be made.—Page 9.

The First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, Penn., and its branches, the Martinsburg Deposit Bank and the Williamsburg Bank, suspended yesterday. John A. Prickett & Son's private bank at Edwardsville, Ill., made an assignment.—Page 6.

The committee of the Republican Senatorial caucus, appointed to devise legislation looking to an international monetary conference, held a meeting yesterday. It was said that the Republican silver Senators and many Democrats would support a measure providing for a conference.—Page 3.

Mr. Treloar yesterday introduced in the House a joint resolution for a Constitutional amendment fixing the terms of Representatives at four years, of Senators at eight years, and of the President at eight years, the President to be ineligible for re-election.—Page 3.

In discussing the Morris case yesterday Governor-elect Black called attention to the fact that the process of selecting his staff would not be completed until commissions had been issued to the staff officers, and this could not be until after his inauguration as Governor.—Page 2.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Peffer offered a resolution for the appointment of a monetary commission. Messrs. Morgan and Call offered resolutions bearing on the troubles in Cuba. Mr. Allen made a speech defending Nebraska against a charge of being hostile to capital. The proposition to elect Senators by popular vote was discussed. The House amendments to the bill relating to the tax on alcohol were disagreed to. Fifty-five private pension bills were passed. In the House a concurrent resolution was adopted for a recess from Dec. 22 to Jan. 5. Bills were passed for a new division of the Eastern Judicial District of Texas; for the relief of C. T. and J. A. Trowbridge, G. D. Walker, and Ellis H. Roberts. The veto of the Taft pension bill was sustained. The Speaker appointed members of the Memorial Association of the District of Columbia. Mr. Hall offered a resolution for the recognition of the independence of Cuba. The bill amending the laws regulating the granting of liquor licenses in the District of Columbia was passed. The Army Appropriation bill was reported.—Page 3.

MISS BARRET'S WEDDING.

The Arrangements for It Announced in Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 14.—Mrs. Alexander Barret, the well-known Summer society leader, announced to-day the plans for the wedding here Wednesday, Dec. 23, of her daughter, Miss Lily Barret, to Sargent Prentiss Knut of Washington.

As Mrs. Barret is an Englishwoman, she will have English customs introduced into the ceremony, which will be at 12:30 o'clock at Kay Chapel, the Rev. Dr. Magill officiating. It will be followed by a reception at Fair Haven, Mrs. Barret's Newport villa, for which 4,000 invitations have been sent out to prominent society people in this country and Europe. The ushers will be Neal Betton of Boston and George Griswold (2d) of New York, and the maid of honor Miss Maud Leland of Washington. Cecil Barret, brother of the bride, will give her away.

The chapel decorations will be Christmas greens, and at the villa they will be of cut flowers, mostly white.

THE LAURADA IN SPAIN.

She Will Be Received Like Any Other Merchant Vessel.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—Admiral Beranger, Minister of Marine, states that the maritime commander at Valencia has been ordered to receive the American steamer Laurada precisely as he would any other merchant vessel entering that port, and to furnish her with every facility for the continuation of her voyage. Should she need supplies, the marine authorities will furnish them if private persons refuse to do so.

The Admiral hopes, however, that the Laurada will avoid Spain, as her presence at Valencia might cause disorders with a view of preventing which the cruiser Maria Teresa and the gunboat Vulcana are anchored off that place.

MR. ALLERTON ANSWERED

SECRETARY MORTON REPLIES TO CRITICISMS OF HIS CONDUCT.

Declares that No Injustice Is Done to American Interests by Permitting Canadian Cattle to Pass Through This Country in Bond.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Samuel W. Allerton of Chicago, who has been much discussed in connection with a place in President McKinley's Cabinet, published a letter over his own signature last month in one of the Chicago newspapers, in which he charged that Secretary Morton had been discriminating in favor of Canadian cattle shipped into this country for export. The Secretary wrote this reply:

Department of Agriculture,
Washington, Dec. 4.

S. W. Allerton, Esq., Chicago:

Dear Sir: My attention has just been called to a letter over your signature which was printed in The Chicago Inter-Ocean Nov. 1, 1896. That epistle says: "I desire to state a few facts which are of the greatest importance for the welfare of every farmer and cattle raiser in the United States."

One of the alleged facts you deliver thus: "Another great injustice has been forced upon the agricultural community and the cattle raisers of the United States in the arbitrary action taken by Secretary Morton, who has just granted to shippers of Canadian cattle the privilege of shipping these cattle into the United States and also for export."

Had you stated real facts and not fictions, you would have said that the Secretary of Agriculture permitted, under certain conditions, the shippers of Canadian cattle to enter such animals at the ports of St. Albans, Richford, and Island Pond, in the State of Vermont, for shipment in bond to Boston for exportation from that city. There has been no change in the regulations governing the entry of Canadian cattle into the United States for other purposes than export.

You further state that if disease were found at Richford: "It would be heralded all over Europe that pleuro-pneumonia had been discovered in the United States," and that "England would not believe that our cattle had not been contaminated, so it would be the United States that would suffer thereby, and this is what Canadian farmers want on account of our cattle being healthy and inspected and passed in England as such, while Canadian cattle have been rejected."

Is it possible that an eminent farmer and cattle grower can be ignorant of the fact that exactly the same regulations are applied by England to cattle from the United States that are enforced against cattle from Canada, and that American cattle have been subject to these regulations since 1879 and Canadian cattle since 1892?

Careful inspection in both countries, maintained for a term of years, indicates that this contagion does not exist either in the United States or Canada.

When the transportation lines carried over 360,000 American cattle in the single year ended June 30, 1896, without the vessels running full, and when but 1,834 Canadian cattle came to Portland for exportation during the year ended June 30, 1895, and but 1,482 came during the year ended June 30, 1896, where do you find great danger of our cattle being prevented exportation, especially while Canadian animals are excluded from all ports south of Boston?

It is, however, exceedingly gratifying to witness such sincere solicitude for the American cattle raisers by a gentleman so distinguished in connection with the Chicago Stock Yards and packing interests as you are, while at the same time I must regretfully wonder why the farmers themselves have not yet apparently been convinced that their very best and truest friends are, as a rule, located in that prosperous propinquity. But your zeal in their cause, even under seemingly compromising conditions, will no doubt go far to remove many long standing prejudices against those friendly servants of the cattlemen.

If you desire to write another letter on this subject, I will be pleased to supply you with facts and figures. Then you will do the subject and yourself justice and bestow, no doubt, a great wealth of wisdom and affluence of truth upon the farmers and cattle raisers of the United States, in behalf of whose interests you have long been luminous as a devoted and self-sacrificing missionary. Yours truly,

J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary.

INDIANS FREEZING TO DEATH.

Party of Yakimas Snowbound in the Cascade Mountains.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 14.—A hunting party of seventeen or eighteen Yakima Indians are starving and freezing to death in the Cascade Mountains. They are snowbound, and Judge Erwin, agent at Fort Simcoe, who has charge of the Yakimas, has organized a relief party at Chehalis to go to the base of Mount Tacoma on this side of the range.

Judge Erwin received a message from the Indian Department at Washington yesterday instructing him to spare no effort to relieve the imprisoned Indians.

RAID ON A FAITH HEALER.

Saved from an Angry Mob by the Chicago Police.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Incensed by what they declared fraudulent pretensions of Divine power, 500 angry Poles twice to-day attempted to raid the home of Lawrence King, a faith healer, at 98 Fry Street, and only the prompt appearance of the police saved him from bodily injury and his house from flames.

The Poles claim that King had taken large sums from sick people and had failed to effect cures.

Changes in the Philippines.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—Gen. Zappeno has been been appointed second in command of the Spanish forces in the Philippine Islands. Gen. Blanco, who was recently succeeded as Governor of the Philippines by Gen. Polavieja and has been appointed to the head of the King's Military Household, embarked at Manilla to-day on his return to Spain.

A Dinner to Governor-Elect Black.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Governor-elect Black of New York will be the guest of honor at a dinner to-morrow night at the Cochran, given to him by his colleagues in the New York delegation—Republicans and Democrats. The only other guest will be Speaker Reed.

PROUTY TO SUCCEED VEAZEY.

A Vermont Man Nominated for Inter-State Commerce Commissioner.

WASHINIGTON, Dec. 14.—The President to-day nominated Charles A. Prouty of Vermont to be an Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, vice W. G. Veazey, resigned.

The name of Charles A. Prouty was first suggested to the President by Senator Proctor of Vermont, who is a personal friend of the nominee. Mr. Prouty is forty-two or forty-three years of age, and is said by his acquaintances to be second to no man in the State as a lawyer. He lives in Newport, in the extreme northern portion of the State, near the Canadian line, at the head of Lake Memphramagog. Mr. Prouty is a graduate of Dartmouth, and led his class, taking all the prizes.

Senator Proctor urged the selection of Mr. Prouty the day he went to the White House with Mark Hanna. Governor-elect Black of New York, who was a classmate of the nominee, when he heard that Mr. Prouty's name was being considered, called on the President and warmly indorsed what Senator Proctor had said. In telling of Mr. Prouty's college days, Gov. Black said to the President: "He was so brilliant a young man that he easily took every prize he went after, and the rest of us were not in it at any time."

Representative Grout and Senator Morrill of Vermont indorsed the selection and ex-Senator Edmunds and ex-Minister to Great Britain E. J. Phelps filed personal letters with the President indorsing Mr. Prouty in the most hearty and cordial manner. No man nominated to public office has been more solidly backed by men of influence and position in his own State than has Mr. Prouty.

ADVERTISED FOR A WIFE.

West Virginia's Richest Man Secures A Life Partner.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Dec. 14.—At Proctor, West Va., a few miles south of this city, lives Nathan Hanes, the richest man in West Virginia. He is seventy-five years old, and a widower. Several months ago this advertisement appeared in several of the leading papers:

WANTED—A wife. A gentleman of comfortable means wishes to correspond with a middle-aged woman; intentions serious. NATHAN HANES, Proctor, West Va.

In the last batch of letters he received was one from a young woman from Dayton, Ohio, named Lillian Ferrier. He wrote her a letter and received a reply. They arranged to meet in Wheeling, West Va., on last Wednesday. Miss Ferrier came to Wheeling, as was agreed, and Mr. Hanes was waiting for her. They remained in Wheeling a few days making needed purchases for a fine wedding, and on Saturday morning left for Proctor on the steamer Ben Hur, where they were married Saturday evening. Miss Ferrier did not let her parents know where she was going. Mrs. Hanes No. 2 will be a great-grandmother, and she will have grandsons and granddaughters many years her senior.

CLEVELAND IN THE MARSHES.

The Weather Too Warm for Good Shooting Just Now.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Dec. 14.—President Cleveland and party, in which are Capt. Robley D. Evans, formerly of the battleship Indiana; Capt. Lamberton of the Lighthouse Service, and Dr. O'Reilly, the President's physician, arrived here this morning.

The President and party boarded the United States steamer Wistaria at the Georgetown and Western Railroad wharf, and left at once for the marshes, where he is the guest of Gen. E. P. Alexander. The United States Government launch Water Lily followed soon after the Wistaria, and will serve as mail and dispatch boat for the President while here. The weather is too warm for good shooting.

The citizens of Georgetown, in an enthusiastic meeting held to-night, adopted resolutions highly eulogistic of President Cleveland, and expressing the wish that he attend a public reception to be given in his honor. It also was voted that the "freedom of the city" be extended to the President.

ONE OF A GIANT RACE.

Mrs. Stansbury Was Found by Stanley and Educated.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Mrs. Stansbury is now visiting friends at 2,935 Portland Avenue.

Mrs. Stansbury's maiden name was Deloocha Congee, and she comes from a tribe of people known as the Ellaphias—meaning people of strength—who inhabit the shores of the Keine, a northern tributary to the Upper Congo River.

All of the people of her tribe, she says, are large, sinewy, and strong, averaging six and one-half feet in height. She says she is one of the smallest of her tribe. Her weight is 180 pounds, and she is six feet two inches tall. The people of the tribe from which she comes live to be very old, and do not begin to turn gray until about seventy years of age.

Mrs. Stansbury was discovered by Henry M. Stanley, and, after serving him as a guide, was educated under his direction. He took her to New York ten years ago, where she married a barber.

GOT OIL INSTEAD OF GAS.

A Singular Fact that Has Surprised Indianians.

ANDERSON, Ind., Dec. 14.—Reports received in this city yesterday from the south part of the county have occasioned much excitement and speculation. Consumers on the Farmers' gas line who went to light their fires turned on their valves, and, instead of getting gas, a gush of oil came out. Several houses were flooded with the oil. Outside it was found that oil was gushing from the regulators and from seams in the pipes.

Investigation showed that one of the biggest wells which has been used on the line suddenly turned into an oil gusher Saturday night. It is in a territory where there have been only few traces of oil found. Prices on leases have taken a sudden advance, and it is thought there will be a stampede of oil men for the new field.

Mr. Fellows's Successor.

Gov. Morton will return to Albany to-day. He will this afternoon or to-morrow appoint a District Attorney to succeed the late John R. Fellows. That William M. K. Olcott will be the appointee is regarded by the Governor's friends as a certainty.

HE MADE HIS OWN COFFIN.

And James Lindsay Was Buried in It, Though He Died a Pauper.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 14.—James Lindsay was buried this afternoon in Laurel Grove Cemetery in a coffin he constructed for himself and in which it is said he slept for a number of years. He was a Scotchman who for many years was looked upon as eccentric. He was a skilled cabinetmaker, but for some reason never prospered financially. He had a little shop on Barbour Street for many years. Over the door was a sign which read:

COFFINS MADE AND REPAIRED.
Light ones for weavers and strong ones for country folks.

He made a number of coffins, but no one ever heard of his repairing any. Among those he made was one for himself. He often boasted that poor as he was he would not be buried in a pauper's box, even if he was in a pauper's grave. The coffin was made of fine wood and painted in stripes of red and white. At the head, inside, was fixed a photograph of himself and of his favorite dog. A brass plate with his name, and all complete except the date of his death, was with the coffin. He lived in his little shop, although there was no place for him to lie down except in the coffin, and it is said he always slept in the box. The coffin was trimmed inside with wall paper.

A year ago Lindsay had to go to the almshouse. He left the coffin in the care of John Kidd, a fellow-countryman. When he died the body was taken to an undertaker's. The coffin had preceded it. Mr. Kidd ordered the coffin lined properly with satin and it was done. The picture was left exposed. Thus the old man who died in the almshouse was laid to rest finally in his home-made coffin, and in other than pauper ground, thanks to those who knew him years ago.

NEW DUTIES FOR POSTMEN.

Stamps to be Sold by Means of the House Collection-Box System.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Postmaster General Wilson has extended the house-to-house collection and delivery system so as to provide for the sale of postage and special delivery stamps by letter carriers by means of the house collection and delivery boxes, and an official stamp-selling envelope has been approved to carry this project into effect. This is substantially the plan which one of the former Assistant Postmasters General became interested in, and in order to be free to promote it resigned his official position.

The new order will be tested in Washington at once and extended as soon as practicable to the following cities:

Allegheny, Penn.; Buffalo, N. Y.; East Orange, N. J.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Richmond, Va.; St. Paul, Minn.; Springfield, Mass.; Toledo, Ohio; Atlanta, Ga.; Cleveland, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; New Orleans, La.; St. Albans, Vt.; San Francisco, Cal.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Wheeling, West Va.; Boston, Mass.; Detroit, Mich.; Joliet, Ill.; Portland, Me.; St. Louis, Mo.; Springfield, Ill., and Tacoma, Washington.

A POLITE HIGHWAYMAN.

He Apologizes to His Victims After Robbing Them.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 14.—Late last night the night car on the South Portland line was stopped on Broadway Hill, a lonely district. The robber piled sleepers across the rails, and when the car stopped he stepped from the darkness, and, at the muzzle of a revolver, collected every cent the conductor and driver had, and also took their watches.

There were no passengers on the car. The conductor fished up about $20 in dimes and niskels from his pockets. The robber, who was not recognized, was profuse in his apologies. He bowed and he scraped. "Gentlemen," he said, "I dislike to trouble you, but I want what money you've got. The company can afford to lose it, and I cannot."

When the nickels and dimes had been transferred to his own pocket, he bowed again. "Gentlemen, I thank you," said he. "Once more I apologize for interrupting you. I trust that it will not occur again, and trust that the rest of your journey will be more agreeable," and he vanished.

TO MOVE AGAINST TURKEY.

Unless the Sultan's Promised Reforms Are at Once Effected.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Chronicle will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Rome saying that Lord Salisbury recently inquired as to what the attitude of Italy would be in the event of France, Russia, and Great Britain intervening conjointly in Turkey. The dispatch adds that Italy promised to support the three powers should they intervene.

It further says that a similar question was put to Germany, which has as yet not replied to it, although it is expected that her answer, when made, will be favorable if Italy and Austria acquiesce. In that case the fleets of France, Russia, and Great Britain will enter the Hellespont and Bosporus. Unless the reforms promised by the Sultan are immediately effected, M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador to Turkey, will present an ultimatum to the Porte.

The Daily News has advices similar to the foregoing.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Bankers Want the Date of Its Assembling Changed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 14.—The local committee having in charge the arrangements for the coming monetary conference is being appealed to from many sections of the country to change the date from Jan. 12 to some later time, some declaring that the time is too short, and others that it will prevent the attendance of many financiers who desire to come.

W. E. Fenton of the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago writes that Jan. 12 is the day on which all the National banks elect officers, and says that this class cannot attend unless the date is changed.

Princeton's Chess Men.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 14.—Princeton's representatives in the chess tournament to be played with Harvard in the holidays, were chosen to-day. They are E. B. Seymour, '98, and W. W. Young, '99. The former has been in the tournament for several years, but Young is a new man.

KILLED BY A CRAZY SON

LUIGI JORIO BEATEN TO DEATH IN A VINELAND STREET.

Many People Witness the Murder—The Father, Mother, and Three Sons Were Made Insane by the Death of One of the Family.

VINELAND, N. J., Dec. 14.—Because his father, Luigi Jorio, would not longer continue the insane and boisterous religious services in which the Jorio family have been indulging for months past, his son Antonio beat him to death this afternoon before a number of witnesses. In his insane fury Antonio continued to beat his father's body long after death had relieved the old man, and was still at it when men arrived with guns and drove the murderer from the body.

Began in Grief.

The Jorio family last August consisted of the father and mother and four sons. It was happy and prosperous and in better standing than most of the Italian families here. In August, Batista, one of the sons, died. The grief of the family was great, and through brooding over their loss the father, mother, and the three remaining sons, Antonio, Luigi, and Charles, became violently insane. Their mania took a religious turn, and they would hold meetings and pray and sing over the grave. They entered the church and continued their insane actions there. They prayed on the church steps, and when services were being conducted would annoy the worshippers.

Finally Father Dietrich was forced to make a complaint against the Jorios. They were arrested for disturbing while they were praying on the steps of the church. All five were taken into custody, but as Antonio and Charles seemed to be the worst and when the others were separated from them seemed to be partly quieted, only those two were convicted. They were sent to the Bridgeton jail for ten days.

The young men served their terms in jail, and in the meantime the family settled back into quietness. When the terms of the two sons expired they were released and returned home. As soon as they arrived the insane antics of the family began again. They continued with more or less violence until noon to-day. Then the father, who had regained his senses, determined to have no further part in them.

It is said Antonio became enraged at this and attacked the old man, who was seen to run from the house. Antonio followed, carrying a big club. The father was old and somewhat infirm, and Antonio soon overtook him. On the sidewalk in front of the house he dealt the old man a terrific blow on the head with the heavy club.

As his father lay on the ground Antonio stood over him, with one foot on either side, and beat him with a club. The old man's head was crushed to a shapeless mass under the blows of the son.

Murder Witnessed by Many.

Many people witnessed the scene, but no one dared to approach the murderer. Frank and Samuel McMahon, who live near the place, witnessed the murder. Each grabbed a shotgun and started for Antonio. They were too late to save the old man, but they covered the murderer with their guns and ordered him away from the body. Antonio, when he saw the guns leveled at him, fled into the house. The McMahon brothers and a number of other neighbors then surrounded the house. Every man was armed, and it was understood that Antonio was to be shot if he made any attempt to escape, as it was thought it would be dangerous to try to capture him.

The volunteer guard stood about the house until the arrival of the police. Then the house was found to be barricaded. The doors and windows were fastened. A ram was procured and the door forced down. The police found the mother and her three sons in the cellar. They were in a state of frenzy, and were singing and praying at the top of their voices.

There was but a narrow trap door through which to descend to the cellar. It was believed that it would cost a man his life to drop down into the cellar alone, and but one could go down at a time. This difficulty was overcome by the police. Axes were procured and the trap door was enlarged so that by using ladders several men could go down at the same time.

The news of the murder and of the state of affairs in the house spread through the town in a very few minutes, and by the time the police had the floor chopped away there were several hundred around the house. Almost every man had a gun or a revolver, and was ready to aid in the capture of the murderer.

Struggle with the Murderer.

When the officers descended into the cellar, the mother, Charles, and Luigi continued to shout, pray, and sing. Antonio, still shouting, rushed for the officers. He was borne down by the weight of his opponents, but fought and struggled to get away from them. Five men could hardly hold him. He was finally bound so that he could not move, and, thus fastened, he was hoisted to the floor above. He was carried to the jail.

The mother and her two remaining sons were then taken out with but little difficulty. They were also locked up.

In jail to-night Antonio breaks out every few minutes singing and praying. When not singing or praying he is shouting. The others join him at times. All are being closely guarded lest they attempt to do injury to themselves.

Father Dietrich visited the family in the cells, but was unable to calm Antonio, although his visit had a good effect on the mother and the other sons.

FOUR CENT FARE IN CHICAGO.

Ordinance Affecting Street Cars Passed by the Council.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—The Chicago Common Council to-night, by a vote of 63 to 3, passed an ordinance to compel the street car companies to sell six tickets for 25 cents, twelve for 50 cents, and 25 for $1.

The Mayor, although favorable to the street car companies, will be compelled to sign the ordinance under pressure of public opinion.

The agitation started fourteen months ago, and the fight began for a three-cent fare. The Council has considered the matter for two weeks.

Fire in a Harvard Professor's House.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Dec. 14.—A fire occurred to-night in the magnificent country residence of Prof. Charles S. Sargent of Harvard University. The south wing of the building was practically destroyed. The loss is estimated at $25,000.

INSURGENTS SACK A TOWN.

Hold Possession of Placitas for a Night—Twenty Spaniards Killed.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 14.—Havana advices state that on Dec. 10 the rebels entered Placitas, the most important town in Santa Clara province, and remained from 7 P. M. until 4 A. M.

They sacked the stores, but burned no houses.

Twenty Spaniards were killed.

The rebels were commanded by Chico Montiagudo, and it is said entered the town without resistance, on account of the officers of the garrison being relatives of some of the insurgents.

EXCITEMENT IN KEY WEST.

Rumors as to the United States Cruisers Raleigh and Newark.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 14.—The hasty departure of the United States cruisers Newark and Raleigh caused much excitement, and many rumors were circulated as to their destination.

One rumor is that the Competitor prisoners are to be executed to-morrow, and that the cruisers have gone to Havana to prevent it. This rumor has caused the wildest excitement, but it has not been verified.

The rumor regarded as possible is that the vessels have been ordered by the Collector of Customs to intercept the Three Friends, which left Fernandina last night with an expedition for Cuba.

HONEY FOUND IN THE ROOF.

An Accumulation That Has Taken Three Years to Deposit.

DANVERS, Mass., Dec. 14.—William H. Cook and family, residing in a house on Maple Street, near Asylum Hill, have been greatly annoyed of late by bees. Several persons have been stung, and others driven from the house. The place was a perfect hive of insects.

On Saturday Mr. Cook ripped some boards from the roof and found a large colony of bees busily engaged making honey. The honeycomb was 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 3 feet thick, and contained honey valued at about $200. The honey is supposed to be the accumulation of three years' industry of the bees.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

Gov. Bradley Talks About Providing a Successor to Blackburn.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 14.—Gov. Bradley, in an interview regarding the Senatorial question, takes his critics to task. He denies that he has said he would appoint a Senator, and contends that an extra session of the Legislature could not elect a successor to Blackburn prior to the expiration of Blackburn's term.

The Governor argues that in spite of conflicting decisions the Governor has the right to appoint in the case of a vacancy, and cites cases where such appointments have been recognized from the time of Cocke, in 1797, to that of Blair in 1885. He admits, however, that a Governor cannot appoint in anticipation of a vacancy.

Gov. Bradley's position, stated briefly, is that a special legislative session before March 4, could not elect a Senator, and that after March 4, he can appoint a Senator, provided he does not call a special session after March 4, which he contends he legally may do. But Gov. Bradley does not say what course he will take.

THINKS IT WAS HER SON.

The Man Whom George Erb Confesses to Have Killed.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 14.—Mrs. Mary E. Hesser of this city believes that the Edward Nutter whom George Erb, now incarcerated at Harrisburg, Penn., confessed to having killed at Fort Smith, Ark., is her son. She is endeavoring to get particulars of the murder from the Fort Smith authorities.

Edward Nutter, a son of Mrs. Hesser by a former marriage, was a traveling salesman for a Newark (N. J.) cigar manufacturing firm. Mrs. Hesser says she last saw him a year ago, when he visited her in Camden and said he was starting on an extensive trip through the West. The similarity of names, the location and time of the murder, and the fact that she has heard nothing from him for a year, leads Mrs. Hesser to believe that Erb's victim was her son.

Miss Ella Hicks is also under arrest at St. Louis on the charge of complicity.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair in the morning, threatening and probably showers in the evening.

The barometer has risen except in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and on the Pacific coast. It is highest north of the lake region and low in Northern Florida and on the East Gulf coast. A second area of high pressure covers the Southern Rocky Mountain districts.

Showers have prevailed in the Ohio Valley and in the Southern States east of the Mississippi, and the weather is cloudy throughout the lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley.

It is colder in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, New England, and the Middle Atlantic States.

The indications are that threatening weather and showers will prevail from the lower lake region southward to the Middle and South Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, and the weather will be generally fair from the Mississippi Valley westward.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
3 A. M.	20	44	45
6 A. M.	18	41	42
9 A. M.	18	38	43
12 M.	28	44	44
4 P. M.	35	46	46
6 P. M.	32	45	44
9 P. M.	29	40	40
12 P. M.	28	37	36

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	42½
Weather Bureau	43
Corresponding date, 1895	26
Corresponding date for last twenty years	36

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 8, Column 7.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CUBA

GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO PRESERVE ITS NEUTRALITY.

Two War Vessels Sent to Sea Yesterday to Intercept Filibusters—Excitement Through the Country.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The feeling that has been aroused throughout the country by the reported assassination of Gen. Maceo, the Cuban insurgent, is causing the Government officials here no little anxiety, and they are watching developments closely. The daily published dispatches giving accounts of meetings throughout this country in which not only resolutions sympathizing with Cuba are adopted, but measures taken to send armed men and munitions of war to Cuba, are receiving strict attention in Government circles here.

Even if Government officials did not so closely advise themselves, they would not be allowed to remain in ignorance of passing events, as Señor De Lome, the Spanish Minister, has agents at all the principal ports along the Atlantic seaboard, and in the large cities, who report to him almost daily, and their reports or their contents are daily laid before the State Department.

One thing that can be positively asserted is that the United States will exhaust all efforts to preserve its neutrality engagements and thus estop any claim for damages cumulated by Spain on account of violation of neutrality laws. It is with this object in view that the war vessels Newark and Raleigh left Key West to-day. They have gone to sea to intercept if possible the Three Friends, which is reported to have left Fernandina, Fla., bound, it is alleged, on a filibustering expedition.

Secretary Herbert was asked to-night about the reports that the Newark and Raleigh had left for Havana to prevent the execution of the crew of the Competitor, which had recently been captured by Spaniards. He said that the vessels had gone to sea so suddenly for the purpose of preventing the neutrality laws of the United States from being violated. He was quite emphatic about the Competitor rumor, and said:

"In the first place, I know nothing about the expected execution of the crew of the Competitor, and, therefore, have not ordered vessels to Havana to stay their execution."

In other naval quarters it was intimated that if such was the intention of the Government, it would amount to a virtual declaration of war to back up such a demand by the presence of war vessels, for if the demand were refused, th only alternative left to preserve the dignity of this Government would be to endeavor to enforce the demand at the cannon's mouth.

ARMY OF 1,000 MEN.

Report that It Will Go from St. Louis and Other Cities.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—Volunteers for the relief of the Cuban insurgents are being enrolled in this city, and next Friday, according to reports, these volunteers will be of a party of 1,000 men that will leave New Orleans for Cuba. Two hundred of the 1,000, it is said, will be St. Louisians, and the remainder will come from East St. Louis and points south of here on the lines of the Illinois Central and Iron Mountain Railroads.

It is understood Julius Van Gerst of New Orleans will be in charge of the expedition, with W. C. Carter, J. L. Goodneer, and Cornelius Knott of this city as aides. The four met here to-day and completed arrangements.

Van Gerst and Knott left this evening on the Illinois Central, and, it is reported, they will pick up the men on that road as far south as Cairo, and perhaps Memphis, and will then proceed by steamboat to New Orleans.

ALL IS QUIET IN HAVANA.

The War News Yesterday Devoid of Interest.

HAVANA, Dec. 14.—A complete calm prevails here to-day, following the noisy demonstrations made upon the receipt of the news of the death of Maceo and upon the arrival of Captain General Weyler from the Province of Pinar del Rio. The war news that has been made public is devoid of interest, and the newspapers devote much of their space to glowing descriptions of the demonstrations made last night by the volunteers of Havana in honor of Gen. Weyler. The Municipal Council has decided to place a portrait of Gen. Weyler in the chamber in which the Council meets, and as a further honor will change the name of Calle Obispo or some other principal street of the city to Calle Weyler.

It is expected that the Captain General will shortly give a decision on the proposal of the Defense Committee to allow the planting and grinding of sugar cane in certain of the provinces.

TEXANS START FOR CUBA.

Twenty-three Men Leave Dallas to Join the Insurgents.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 14.—The Cuban situation is the main subject of consideration in this section of Texas and public sentiment is in favor of the patriots. Two secret meetings were held here to-day.

It is known that enlistments are secretly being made. To-night the first departure of men from North Texas under recent recruiting was made. Twenty-three recruits, divided into three parties, took rail transportation by different routes for the Gulf coast, eight for Galveston, nine for New Orleans, and six for Florida. From these points they will be furnished means for reaching the island, supplied with the best quality of equipment and abundant ammunition.

Volunteers in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 14.—All day men poured into the rooms of A. De Arango, the local Cuban leader, and volunteered to join the Cuban army. It is estimated that there were 150 of these volunteers, most of whom were well dressed young men of good education and apparent good circumstances. They were told that no more men were needed.

Eleven women offered to go as nurses. They said they did not want pay, but thought it was their duty to nurse the sick and wounded. The majority bore marks of refinement, and some had evidences of wealth.

They were advised to write to the Junta in New York.

Tiffany Favrile Glass

For Holiday Gifts.

Tiffany Studios,

333 Fourth Avenue.

TO AID STRUGGLING CUBA

LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES STARTED IN THIS CITY.

Prominent Men Subscribe to Its Principles—They Would Have Our Government End the Warfare on the Island.

The Cuban League of the United States was organized last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Arrangements were made to begin work at a mass meeting to be held in Cooper Union Monday night.

The object of the league, as indicated by the discussion and the resolutions passed at the meeting, is "to secure for Cuba by all lawful, peaceful, and honorable means the political independence which her patriots are now endeavoring, by tremendous sacrifice of treasure and life to gain, to encourage them with our sympathy and moral support, and to arouse the United States to demand the end of the campaign of murder and destruction on the island."

To support this declaration of principles the league declares that: "It is apparent to all thoughtful observers that Spain has not the power to crush the Cuban patriots, and therefore the continuance of the cruel struggle in Cuba can only serve to prolong the sense of abasement and humiliation in the minds of all men who are confident that this Republic has power to end it, and is in honor called upon to do so for the good of all parties concerned."

The league's declaration of principles is subscribed to by a number of well-known men, among whom are the following from this city:

Charles A. Dana, Col. Ethan Allen, Frank B. Carpenter, John C. Moores, Roswell P. Flower, Edwin Wardman, J. Edward Simmons, A. B. Hepburn, Walter S. Logan, Col. H. L. Swords, T. St. John Gaffney, Darwin R. James, Chauncey M. Depew, Thomas L. James, Collis P. Huntington, John R. Dos Passos, R. C. Alexander, Louis Windmuller, Ethan Allen Dodge, Col. W. L. Brown, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Constant A. Andrews, C. G. Currier, Paul Dana, Noah Davis, C. H. Denison, George Hoadly,

Gen. D. Butterfield, Frederick D. Grant, Theodore Roosevelt, Julian T. Davies, Warner Miller, Joel B. Erhardt, Thomas F. Gilroy, Howard Carroll, John D. Kelley, Stewart Chaplin, T. McCants Stewart, Louis W. Wolff, S. Carson Friend, S. C. Newell, Dr. John Grant Coyle, A. M. Fernandez De Ybarra, George H. Moore, Edward C. Cockey, Fred A. Schulze, Henry Lincoln de Zayas, Thomas E. Stewart, John Baker, Herman A. Botle, Alonzo B. Cornell.

Citizens of Brooklyn who subscribed to the principles are:

Silas B. Dutcher, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Francis Wayland Glen,

E. F. Marsh, L. P. Wood, Gen. C. T. Christensen.

The principles were signed in other parts of the country as follows:

Powell Clayton, Arkansas. Jules Guthridge, Washington. C. C. Newell, Percy N. Kip, Passaic, N. J.

Oriskany Falls, N. Y. J. Stanwood Chase, Hartford, Conn. Charles F. Lehlbach, Roland D. Crooker, Newark, N. J.

The following officers were elected: President—Ethan Allen; Vice Presidents—Charles A. Dana, Thomas L. James, John R. Dos Passos, Thomas F. Gilroy, J. Edward Simmons, Roswell P. Flower, Chauncey M. Depew, Theodore Roosevelt, George Hoadly, C. H. Denison.

Executive Committee—Paul Dana, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Edwin Wardman, Frank B. Carpenter, Fred D. Grant, John D. Kelley, John Jacob Astor, John C. Moore, R. C. Alexander, Constant A. Andrews, Walter S. Logan; Thomas E. Stewart; Secretary—Francis Wayland Glen; Treasurer—Darwin R. James.

Col. Allen, who acted as Chairman of the meeting, announced that invitations had been extended to Thomas B. Reed and Senator Cullom, among others, to address the Cooper Union mass meeting.

READY TO FIGHT FOR CUBA.

Many Offer to Enlist at the Junta's New York Headquarters.

The consternation and feeling caused among Cubans in this vicinity by the report of Maceo's death were evinced yesterday by an unusual number of visitors at the headquarters of the delegation at 56 New Street. They crowded the rooms and talked with much animation. They had not called, however, only for news and for talk. Over 600, it was said, had gone there to enlist for service in the field.

They were met with substantially the same answer that is sent to the scores of correspondents eager to attest their devotion by volunteering to take up arms. A regular form, with blank spaces for filling out names and dates is used for this purpose, so numerous are these offers. It reads as follows:

New York, — —, 1896.

Mr. ——:

Dear Sir: Your valued favor of the —— has been duly received and contents noted.

I beg to tender you, in the name of the Republic of Cuba, my best thanks for your generous offer. Unfortunately, however, for your purpose, the laws of the United States forbid enlistments here, for foreign armies.

Should circumstances change, as I hope they may, your proposition will be duly considered. Yours truly,

T. ESTRADA PALMA.

Per Luiz Ugarjons.

All knowledge of the recruiting of National guardsmen and other Americans for Cuban service is denied at the Junta. Whatever is being done in that direction is done on the private responsibility of those so engaged.

Telegrams of sympathy were received from many parts of the world yesterday. J. A. Huau, the delegation's agent at Jacksonville, telegraphed:

"Receiving innumerable telegrams announcing subscriptions."

A dispatch from Dallas, Texas, read: "Largest meeting ever held in Dallas. Permanent organization formed. Viva Cuba Libre. Chairman Committee."

Other dispatches were received from Key West, Tampa, New Orleans, Atlanta, Meriden, Conn.; Porto Prince, Guaymas, Mexico; Montevideo, and Paris. They assured sympathy and financial aid, and in some cases were offers to enlist.

No further news was received at the Junta regarding the death of Maceo or those supposed to have been lost with him. How many of Maceo's staff were killed is still unknown. His staff was composed of Brigadier General José Miro, chief; Ramon Ibbonnet, Pedro Ibbonet, Pedro Aguilera, and Alfredo Justiz.

Passengers on the Ward Line steamship Saratoga, from Havana, which arrived yesterday, said they had heard, just before leaving, that Maceo was killed, but had learned none of the particulars.

AUTONOMY IS IMPOSSIBLE.

Prominent Cuban Society Adopts a Manifesto—Resolutions on Maceo.

The Society for Judicial and Political Studies, at a meeting held last night at its headquarters, 252 West Fourteenth Street, adopted a manifesto on the subject of proposed Cuban autonomy. The society is composed of the most prominent professional men of the New York Cuban colony, headed by Tomas Estrada Palma, Enrique J. Verona, editor of Patria; Joaquim Castillo Duany, Isaac Carillo, Francisco Figueras, and Fidel G. Pierra.

The manifesto, which will be published soon, goes into the history of Cuban struggles for independence and analyzes the present condition of the island, both of which, it declares, render autonomy impossible. The manifesto was prepared as an offset to the argument for autonomy in the message of President Cleveland.

A resolution, introduced by Isaac Carillo and unanimously adopted, extended the sympathy of the society to Gen. Gomez and his wife for the death of their son, and to the mother of Gen. Antonio Maceo. By the same resolution the society voted to secure a bronze bust of Maceo, who is designated as "the Leonidas of Cuba," and offer it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art for keeping until Cuba is free, when it will be taken to the Cuban capital. It recommends that the Cuban Government change the name of Santiago de Cuba, where the dead General was born, to the "City of Maceo." It was agreed that Maria Maceo, mother of a family of martyrs, should be designated "the first adopted daughter of the Cuban Republic" and pensioned for life.

Isaac Carillo said last night: "I desire to correct the inference that I knew Dr. Zertucha personally. The Maceo incident shows a way of dealing with the enemy that is not new among the Spaniards. Gen. Napoleon Arango was assassinated by them in the City of Puerto Principe at the beginning of the Ten Years' War."

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE HERE.

He Will Sail for Havana Soon—Has No Comment to Make.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, American Consul General to Havana, came to this city yesterday from West Point. He has been visiting his son, who is a cadet at the Military Academy. Gen. Lee is accompanied by his wife and daughter. They are at the Marlborough Hotel.

Gen. Lee is soon to return to Havana. He told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that he intended to go as soon as he could attend to some matters of business in this city, possibly to-morrow.

"I cannot say anything as to the situation in Cuba," said Gen. Lee, "because of the nature of my position. If I were to be quoted and it should be copied into the Havana papers, somebody's hair might be strolled the wrong way, and my relations might not be so pleasant. I do not know anything of the recent developments on the island, except what I have read in the newspapers."

With reference to the alleged assassination of Maceo, Gen. Lee said he had no comments to make.

JUNIOR ASSEMBLY BALL.

First of a Series at Sherry's—Who the Guests Were.

A brilliant ball was the first of the Junior Assembly series of three, in Sherry's larger ballroom, last evening. As the managers of the Junior Assemblies had determined to make it an evening, and not an all-night, affair, for the benefit of the business men who are members, the informal dancing was begun at 9:30 and the supper was served at 11:30, in the smaller ballroom, which was followed by the cotillion, which was finished shortly after 1 o'clock.

The cotillion was led by Louis F. Holbrook Betts, with Mrs. Robert Livingston Stevens. The favors were of the serviceable, simple styles, and consisted of ribbon sashes and dainty French trifles.

Mrs. Russell H. Hoadly, Jr., Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, and Mrs. Robert L. Stevens received the guests on behalf of the originators and patronesses, who are, in addition to the ladies mentioned, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Mrs. Leopold H. Francke, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer Robb, Mrs. Henry Martyn Alexander, Jr., Mrs. Walter Curzon Taylor, and Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, Miss Euretta Kernochan, Miss Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann, Le Roy Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Bond Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. Silas H. Furman, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Whitney McVicar, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Benedict, the Misses Gurnee, Miss Alice Wilmerding, Miss Julia L. Delafield, Miss Trevor, Miss Daisy Post, Miss Madeline Dinsmore, Miss Ethel Post, Miss Elsie Koster the Misses Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Miss Morgan, Miss Hammerst, Miss Madeline Knowlton, Miss Wallace, Miss Amy Bend, Miss Meridith, Miss Iselin, Miss Adee, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Nicholas, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Theodore Frelinghuysen, Robert Livingston Beekman, Edwin C. Moller, Craig Wadsworth, J. Arden Harriman, Ralph Ellis, Creighton Webb, De Forest Manice, J. Woodward Haven, Charles Appleton, Hamilton W. Cary, De Forest Grant, Arden M. Robbins, Arthur Turnbull, Robert Elmer Booraem, Peter Marié, Herbert Seymour, W. Harris Roome, George S. Brewster, J. Stewart Barney, Henry W. Berryman, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Herbert L. Atterlee, Robert McM. Gillespie, W. J. Wadsworth, and H. Phelps Case.

Psychological Epilepsy a Defense.

The Court of Special Sessions yesterday accepted a plea of psychological epilepsy as an excuse for an unprovoked assault, and at the request of the complainant suspended sentence. On Nov. 27, while Terence McDonald of 222 East Fifty-sixth Street was in a store on Third Avenue, Michael McGrath came upon him suddenly and struck him in the face. Then he walked away and McDonald caused his arrest. When the case was called in sessions, McDonald said that he had learned that his assailant is an epileptic, and asked for his discharge under a suspension of sentence. The Court granted his request and indorsed the papers, "defendant irresponsible; assault committed while suffering from psychological epilepsy."

A Suggestion as to Coroners.

The Society of Medical Jurisprudence met last night in the Academy of Medicine and re-elected Dr. Edward F. Brush President. Coroner Tuthill read a paper on the working of the Coroners' office, and opposed the proposed abolition of Coroners. He suggested the increasing of the Coroners' physicians from four to ten. Of the four Coroners, one should have special technical knowledge as a physician; another should have experience as an architect and builder; there should also be one who was a practical machinist, and the fourth should have practical knowledge along the three lines mentioned. The office should also be appointive instead of elective.

Fortune-Seeking Emigrants.

Many a poor family that seeks the western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune, is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectually does that incomparable medicinal defense fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water, that protected by it the pioneer, the miner, or the tourist provided with it, may safely encounter the damps.

An old train on new schedule. The 11 A. M. train for Boston now makes the run in 5 hours and 40 minutes. The 12 o'clock noon train has been discontinued.—Adv.

WHY SHE LOOKED YOUNG.

A Youthful Appearing Woman at Sixty Years of Age.

"How young she is at sixty."

I heard a lady make this remark in a street car recently, as she pointed out a fine-looking woman, with a bright, healthy complexion, good figure, and brisk step, who had just entered. I also looked at her. She certainly seemed to be nearer forty than sixty. I recognized her as the wife of a well-known New York business man, and knowing that she is always busily employed, was interested to discover the cause of her wonderful health and vigor.

Happening to mention the matter to a lady of my acquaintance shortly after, she volunteered the following explanation:

"Mrs. T.," she said, "certainly has splendid health, and not long ago she told me the secret of it. For years past, so she told me, she has made it a practice to take a little pure malt stimulant with every meal. She said that it was owing to this that she had escaped the many weak symptoms and miserable ailments from which so many women suffer. She says that whenever she feels tired and worn out, a little pure malt gives her new life and energy."

For the benefit of ladies who may read these words, I may further add that I discovered, on subsequent inquiry, that the lady above referred to uses and strongly recommends Duffy's pure malt whiskey as the safest and best of all malt preparations. No other whiskey is like it, and nothing can produce the same good effects.

STAFF MAY BE CHANGED

GOVERNOR-ELECT BLACK DISCUSSES THE MORRIS CASE.

He Calls Attention to the Fact that Commissions Have Not Been Made Out for Those Whom He Has Selected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Gov.-elect Black of New York to-night said, concerning the report that Fred'k P. Morris, whom he had selected for Paymaster General on his staff, had at one time been expelled from the Seventeenth Separate Company, National Guard, of Flushing, N. Y., that he knew nothing about the truth of the report.

Mr. Morris, he said, had been highly recommended to him as a suitable person for such a position and if the reporter wished to know more about Mr. Morris he would refer him to Congressman McCormick of the Long Island district, who recommended Mr. Morris in the highest terms.

Gov.-elect Black further said that it was a mistake to say he had made any appointments on his staff. He had made selections, he said, and until the commissions had been issued the process of selection was not completed. The commissions he could not issue until he qualified as Governor.

In replying to the query if he had not designated eight aides on his staff, when the law only permitted six, Mr. Black said he was not aware that he exceeded the limit, but he would say that if such was the fact the law would be complied with.

Congressman McCormick was somewhat surprised at the charge brought against Mr. Morris, whom he had known, he said, for a number of years.

Morris, he said, was regarded as one of the leading business men on Long Island. No one stood higher, and not until to-day when he received a letter from New York, was he aware that Mr. Morris had ever been in any trouble. His informant stated that Mr. Morris had suffered expulsion from the Seventeenth Separate Company twenty years ago. Many times since Mr. Morris had been elected President of Flushing, being a residential Elector on the Republican ticket, and during the last campaign Mr. Depew, in the course of a speech on Long Island, had cited Mr. Morris as an example to prove the fact that there were no barriers to merit and ability in this country; that those who were of one class to-day were of another to-morrow.

Mr. Morris did not intimate whether he would reconsider Mr. Morris's appointment, and Mr. McCormick rather scouted the idea.

CHEERS FOR BOOTH-TUCKER.

The Salvation Army Congress Gives the Commissioner a Warm Greeting.

There was great enthusiasm among the members of the Salvation Army yesterday. The congress, called "Two Days with God," opened in Memorial Hall on West Fourteenth Street, and from 10 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night the place was crowded.

The meeting had been thoroughly advertised, the public being warmly invited to spend "two days with God." Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker were present and added to the interest by timely addresses and music.

Major Brengle opened the exercises in the morning with a prayer and praise meeting. There was unusual spirit and earnestness in the singing and other features of this meeting. When Booth-Tucker arrived he was given an enthusiastic greeting. The audience cheered, clapped, and waved flags, hats, and handkerchiefs. Major Dave Sundrum, a delegate from India, entered the hall with Commissioner Higgins. They also were applauded. Another outburst of enthusiasm occurred when a large delegation of Philadelphia Salvation Army workers put in an appearance. The night meeting was almost a repetition of the morning meeting.

There will be three meetings to-day, the times fixed being 11 A. M., 8 P. M., and 8 P. M. There will be an illuminated parade on Eighth Avenue prior to the evening meeting. Noted officers will be heard at each of the meetings to-day.

Going to the Inauguration.

The Twenty-second Regiment is the first in the State to decide to visit Washington and participate in the inauguration ceremonies. The Board of Officers of the regiment met at the armory last evening and determined to make the trip. Lieut. Col. William V. King presided. After voting to go, a Committee of Arrangements was appointed, consisting of Lieut. Col. King, as Chairman, and the Captain of each company. On Monday evening another meeting will be held.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 50—The Irvington and Lexington Turnpike Road Company et al. vs. A. P. Sandford et al.—From the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded.—Opinion by Mr. Justice Harlan.

No. 818—The United States vs. The Oregon and California Railroad Company, appellant.—From the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Decree of the Court of Appeals reversed and that of the Circuit Court for the District of Oregon affirmed, and cause remanded to said Circuit Court.—Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller. Dissenting—Justices Field and Shiras.

No. 554—Leander J. McCormick vs. The Market National Bank of Chicago.—Leave granted counsel to file briefs on the question of jurisdiction of this court within ten days.

No. 259—The Western Union Telegraph Company vs. C. G. Rawlings.—From the Supreme Court of Georgia.—Dismissed with costs on motion for the plaintiff.

No. 82—George F. Dearborn vs. Peter Moran et al.—From the Supreme Court of Washington.—Dismissed with costs on motion for the plaintiff.

No. 586—Levi C. Weir, President of the Adams Express Company, vs. L. C. Norman, auditor of Public Accounts of Kentucky, and No. 465—The Henderson Bridge Company vs. The Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Argument continued for the Commonwealth of Kentucky and concluded for the express company.

No. 497—John F. Bullinell vs. Cyrus A. Leland, receiver, &c.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff and continued for the receiver.

Call for to-day: Nos. 491, 536, 578, 579, 588, 394, 100, 631, (and 632, 633, and 634,) 550, 551.

The court will take a recess next Monday that will continue till the first Monday in January.

Calendars for Tuesday, Dec. 15.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

46—United States vs. Buffalo Gas Company. 48—Volkman vs. Dehmhoff. 50—United States vs. Einstein, Wolff & Co. 51—Allington & Curtis Company vs. Booth. 52—Hostatter Company vs. Becker. 53—Jackson vs. Bermingham Brass Company. 55—Legg vs. Tug Titan and Steamship Thomas Hunt. 56—Spang vs. Rainey. 57—Mackaye vs. Mallory. 58—Mackaye vs. Mallory.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury Cases.—3615—McCreery vs. Miller. 3655—Lewis vs. same. 3685—Wilkens vs. same. 2806—Davies vs. same. 3262—Same vs. same. 3264—Vietor vs. same. 3265—Adams vs. same. 3835—Heinze vs. same. 3890—Adams vs. same. 4068—Lowrey vs. same. 2805—Delius vs. same. 3561—Vietor vs. same. 3756—Davies vs. same. 4063—Hauseman vs. same. 2817—Napier vs. same. 5303—Nesbit vs. same. 5219—Same vs. same. 5498—Same vs. same. 6542—Yard vs. Merritt. 2683—Arnold vs. Miller. 2917—Reimer vs. same. 3074—Same vs. same. 5186—Passavant vs. same. 7999—Jones vs. Robertson. 8505—Menke vs. same. 8595—Fisk vs. same. 8596—Lesher vs. same. 8603—Van Horne vs. same. 8604—Seventeenth vs. same. 8747—Wheeler vs. same. 8918—Passavant vs. same. 9330—Blumenthal vs. same. 9585—Steiner vs. same. 9034—Constable vs. same. 9702—Walter vs. same. 9857—McLeod vs. same. 9943—Matheson vs. same. 9961—Krause vs. same. 11213—Mills vs. Hedden. 11218—Ryer vs. same. 11276—Johnston vs. same. 11279—Morrison vs. same. 11284—Strauss vs. same. 11466—Roux vs. same. 11841—Merian vs. same. 11950—Anderson vs. same. 12104—Hermann vs. same. 13824—C. D. Platt Company vs. Magone. 15418—Pfingsthorn vs. Erhardt. 16817—Kulle vs. same. 12176—Winter vs. Hedden. 12459—Heller vs. Magone. 9329—Neuse vs. Robertson. 9868—Bister vs. same. 10290—Bister vs. same. 11160—Bister vs. Hedden. 11428—Same vs. same. 10319—Bister vs. Erhardt. 17394—Batzer vs. same. 18189—Abegg vs. same. 18188—Foote vs. same. 18233—Downing vs. same. 18169—Brigg vs. same. 18291—Meyer vs. Hedden. 18316—Same vs. same. 11712—Oelbermann vs. same. 11709—Herrmann vs. same. 11983—Ridgely vs. Magone. 14875—Lutz vs. same. 15176—Same vs. Erhardt. 14790—Druckleib vs. Magone. 14624—Steinbach vs. same. 16587—Gillespie vs. Erhardt. 16057—Heller vs. same. 16474—Lorsch vs. Erhardt. 17617—Napier vs. same. 17063—Kampmann vs. same. 17648—Downing vs. same. 17939—Lehman vs. same. 18714—Silmonon vs. same. 16386—Taylor vs. same. 14624—Steinbech vs. Magone. 14520—Yuet Sing vs. same. 14146—Duncan vs. same. 13948—Brigg vs. same. 18954—Graf vs. same. 14358—Wilkinson, Jr., vs. same. 13498—Azema vs. same. 12327—Borgfeldt vs. Hedden. 11869—Dingelstedt vs. same. 12132—Dieckerhoff vs. Magone. 9385—Shattuck vs. Robertson. 9512—Livingston vs. same. 10006—Dricker vs. same. 10007—Dunham vs. same. 10008—Ferris vs. same. 10015—Livingston vs. same. 10295—Castle vs. same. 10297—Drucker vs. same. 10299—Ferris vs. same. 10942—Drucker vs. Hedden. 10849—Livingston vs. Robertson. 11123—Ferris vs. Hedden. 11226—Dunham vs. same. 11426—Drucker vs. same. 11424—Ferris vs. same. 18119—Shattuck vs. Erhardt. 18280—Sargent vs. same. 11742—Drucker vs. Hedden. 12035—Same vs. Magone. 13067—Same vs. same. 12895—Constable vs. same. 12674—Drucker vs. same. 12757—Castle vs. same. 12873—Osoldson vs. same. 12871—Shattuck vs. same. 12631—Solomon vs. Hedden. 12286—Robbins vs. same. 12936—Constable vs. same. 12988—Stern vs. Magone. 13122—Constable vs. same. 13065—Meyer vs. same. 13880—McLeod vs. same. 13650—Meyer vs. same. 13552—Goodwin vs. same. 13574—McLeod vs. same. 13335—Shattuck vs. same. 13811—Castle vs. same. 14026—Same vs. same. 13898—Sloane vs. same. 13856—Drucker vs. same. 14386—Budd vs. same. 14512—Syndicate Trading Company vs. same. 14436—Sloane vs. same. 14418—Miller vs. same. 14438—McLeod vs. same. 14734—Shattuck vs. same. 14817—Rosenheim vs. same. 14761—Sloane vs. Erhardt. 15006—McLeod vs. Magone. 16589—Gardwin vs. Erhardt. 16528—Ascher vs. same. 16378—Sloane vs. same. 16862—Budd vs. same. 17181—Plane vs. same. 16136—Budd vs. same. 16884—Matthews vs. same. 17353—Sloane vs. same. 17419—Ascher vs. same. 17341—McLeod vs. same. 16354—Same vs. same. 17971—Mathews vs. same. 17974—Sloane vs. same. 17980—Ascher vs. same. 11539—Ferris vs. Magone. 16219—Marquand vs. Erhardt. 17527—Same vs. same. 11893—Funke vs. Hedden. 18096—Boker vs. Erhardt. 18261—Vom Cleff vs. same. 11897—Funke vs. Hedden. 12864—Funke vs. Magone. 12004—Same vs. same. 12865—McCoy vs. same. 12437—Funke vs. same. 12128—McCoy vs. same. 12088—Irwin vs. Hedden. 13043—Vom Cleff vs. Magone. 12556—Same vs. same. 12459—McCoy vs. same. 16712—Irwin vs. Erhardt. 16711—McCoy vs. same. 16442—Funke vs. same. 17318—Wiebusch & Hilger, Limited, vs. same. 16445—Vom Cleff vs. same. 17217—Funke vs. same. 17511—McCoy vs. same. 17920—Irwin vs. same. 17939—McCoy vs. same. 17759—Blumlein vs. same. 13051—Wiebusch & Hilger, Lim., vs. Magone. 13062—Farmer vs. same. 12095—Wiebusch vs. same. 17783—Johnson vs. Erhardt. 4840—Diely vs. Haller. 12784—Stein vs. Magone. 18785—Rossbach vs. same. 13651—Stein vs. same. 14173—Downing vs same. 15080—Neuberger vs. Erhardt. 14889—Campbell vs. Magone. 15071—Lamb vs. Erhardt. 15134—Borgfeldt vs. Magone. 15087—Ehrlich vs. Erhardt. 15698—Husse vs. same. 13534—Bister vs. Magone. 12667—Hammel vs. same. 9520—Walter vs. Robertson. 10327—Same vs. same. 10944—Hammel vs. same. 10947—Levy vs. Hedden. 10948—Same vs. Robertson. 11063—Zimmermann vs. Hedden. 11929—Same vs. Magone. 11912—Laurencot vs. same. 13824—Charles D. Pratt Co. vs. same. 13135—Hammel vs. same. 10089—Levy vs. Robertson. 10091—Suesfeld vs. same. 15785—Zimmerman vs. Erhardt. 16000—Levy vs. same. 12272—Hammel vs. Magone. 9348—Locke vs. Robertson. 9889—Jaffray vs. same. 12075—Obendorf vs. Hedden. 12067—Duke vs. Magone. 12180—Henry vs. Hedden. 12220—Douglas vs. Magone. 11954—Pullman vs. same. 12748—McCutcheon vs. Magone. 12211—Constable vs. Hedden. 15168—Napier vs. Erhardt. 15169—Pullman vs. same. 12273—Lukke vs. Magone. 11420—Hard vs. Hedden. 11473—Greff vs. same. 11876—Mueller vs. same. 11879—Oelbermann vs. same. 11538—Ryer vs. Magone. 11571—De Forest vs. same. 12013—Erstein vs. same. 14863—Wallis vs. same. 14357—Same vs. same. 12744—Openhym vs. same. 17211—Megroz vs. Robertson. 16028—Megroz vs. same. 7563—Toplitz vs. same. 9277—Coffin vs. same. 11278—Levy vs. Hedden. 11417—Muser vs. same. 18205—Einstein vs. Erhardt. 14210—Kenall vs. Magone. 14035—Meyer vs. same. 14416—Same vs. same. 14753—Pollock vs. Erhardt. 14762—Small vs. same. 14437—Strauss vs. Magone. 16886—Meyer vs. Erhardt. 16888—Pollock vs. same. 17149—Albert vs. same. 17535—Pollock vs. same. 17541—Meyer vs. same. 17972—Same vs. same. 18078—Pollock vs. same. 15423—Albert vs. same. 15979—Same vs. same. 14877—Albert vs. Magone. 11984—Same vs. same. 11119—Same vs. Hedden. 12680—Albert vs. Magone. 12088—Muser vs. Same. 11516—McCoy vs. same. 18279—McCoy vs. same. 12439—Same vs. same. 15468—Meyer vs. Erhardt. 12895—Levy vs. Magone. 12363—Same vs. same. 11878—Same vs. Hedden. 14015—Aronstein vs. Magone. 15440—Einstein vs. Erhardt. 15269—Same vs. same. 13903—Strauss vs. Magone. 13425—Same vs. same. 15484—Small vs. Erhardt. 12863—Wiebusch vs. Magone. 13051—Wiebusch & Hilger, Lim., vs. same. 15471—Pollock vs. Erhardt. 13337—Hunter vs. same. 11530—Scovill Mfg. Co. vs. Hedden. 12207—Shuglo vs. Magone. 13721—Raymond vs. same. 16325—Druckleib vs. Erhardt. 16792—Hunter vs. same. 15530—Same vs. same. 16340—Same vs. same. 10862—Bartram vs. Robertson. 10863—Same vs. Hedden. 10864—Same vs. same. 10865—Same vs. Robertson. 18217—Welsh vs. Erhardt. 14014—Brooklyn Sugar Ref. Co. vs. Magone. 14915—Havemeyer & Elder Sugar Ref. Co. vs. same. 14916—Same vs. Erhardt. 16881—Same vs. same. 18273—Owen vs. same. 14256—Brooklyn Sugar Ref. Co. vs. Magone. 14255—Havemeyer & Elder Sugar Ref. Co. vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

M. P. Broen and others vs. Union Railway Company of New York, appellant—Motion to dismiss appeal; Edward Hassett for motion.

R. H. Sherwood vs. M. E. Graves, appellant—Motion for leave to make R. E. Swan a party defendant; F. W. Angel for motion, James W. Eaton opposed.

William H. Burgess vs. Oscar Ehlers, appellant—Motion to dismiss appeal; Parson S. Merrill for motion, no one opposing; motion granted.

M. M. Merrill vs. G. R. Blanchard, appellant—Motion to dismiss appeal; E. A. Hibbard for motion, W. M. Safford opposed.

Caspar Stapf vs. V. Lower's Gambrinus Brewing Company, appellant—Motion to dismiss appeal; Charles Steckler for motion, U. W. Tompkins opposed.

J. McNaney vs. F. G. Hall and others—Motion to prefer on new calendar; J. A. Reynolds for motion, no one opposed.

W. M. Ross vs. S. Bronner, appellant—Motion to require appellant to file new undertaking; granted.

O. D. Vanhouten vs. I. E. Rye, appellant—Motion to dismiss appeal; Frank Comisky for motion, G. Z. Snyder opposed.

Margaret B. Edson vs. J. B. Barton and others—Motion to advance cause and put on present calendar; Treadwell Cleveland for motion; John E. Parson, Jr., Peter B. Olney, and Henry B. Anderson opposed; denied.

C. H. Colton vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company and another, appellants—Motion to prefer on new calendar submitted.

Henry H. Fowler and another, appellants, vs. Z. H. Wood; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustees, vs. New York and Northern Railroad Company; A. H. Holmes and another, appellants—Motions for reargument submitted.

P. Faltisko vs. New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, appellants—Submitted.

Fannie P. Cattle and another, appellants, vs. W. G. Mulligan—Argued by E. P. Cattle for appellants, John Lansing for respondent.

The People ex rel. Charles Rieger and another, appellants—Argued by A. Benedict for appellants; Frederick C. Hanford, Assistant District Attorney, for respondent.

In matter of Mary J. O'Hare and others, appellants, vs. Albert P. Fitch—Argued by James A. Deering for appellants, Corporation Counsel Scott for respondent.

The People ex rel. the Blackinton Company, appellant, vs. State Controller Roberts—Argued by C. E. Williams for appellant, Attorney General Hancock for respondent.

In matter of application of a trustee of Peckamcse Fishing Club, (two cases)—Argued by B. C. Chetwood and Benjamin Tracy for appellant, Tracy for respondent.

In matter of petition of E. P. Kain vs. S. J. Stillwell, appellant—Argued by Roger M. Sherman for appellants; submitted for respondent.

In matter of certificate of nomination of Benjamin Fairchild, for Representative in Congress, from decision of the lower courts in favor of William L. Ward—Argued by Benjamin F. Tracy for appellant; John Cadman, Henry C. Henderson, and J. Rider Cady for respondent.

The People ex rel. William L. Ward, appellant, vs. New York Police Commissioners—Argued by Henry C. Henderson and J. Rider Cady for appellant; Corporation Counsel Scott for respondent.

The People ex rel. E. M. Goring, appellant, vs. Village of Wappinger's Falls—Argued by B. J. Tinney for appellant, Frederick Barnard for respondent.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 738, 748, 749, 1205, 1221, 1181, 592, and 714.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Williams, and Patterson, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—Stefel vs. New York Novelty Company. 32—Boess vs. Clausen & Price Brewing Company. 24—Del Genovese vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 27—Malone vs. same. 28—Silberman vs. Fretz. 33—Lavin vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 34—Weston vs. Goodrich. 19—Matter of Kerfoot. 9—People ex rel. Cohen vs. Martin and others. 8—People, &c., vs. Hawker. 7—People ex rel. Fitzgibbons vs. Roosevelt. 8—People ex rel. Somerville vs. same. 6—Ellas vs. Schweyer. 12—Mygatt vs. Coe. 35—Ostrom vs. Standard Fashion Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—Buck vs. Collis. 2—Gordon vs. Ryan. 3—Warren vs. McNeely. 4—Russell vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company. 5—Heath vs. Heath. 6—Gillespie vs. Christopher. 7—Firuski vs. Abrahams. 8—Gilman vs. Daniel. 9—Middlemas vs. Case. 10—Brewer vs. Press Publishing Company. 11—Union Associated Press vs. same. 12—Govin vs. Dukey. 13—James vs. Horn. 14—Nassau Bank vs. Morehead. 15—Hopper vs. Updike. 16—Matter of Pfeister. 17—Matter of Mandelstein. 18—Bradley & Currier Company vs. Coogan. 19—Matter of Chevalier. 20—Sperling vs. Boll. 21—Engelke & Feiner Milling Company vs. Rose. 22—Cudahy Packing Company vs. Rose. 23—Trapmaker & Brothers vs. Rose. 24—F. A. Lambert Company vs. Rose. 25—Pfeifer vs. Rose. 26—De Lancy vs. Burns. 27—Cohen vs. Ehlers. 28—Matter of Carr. 29—Hodges vs. Hodges. 30—People ex rel. Lawyers' Surety Company vs. Anthony. 31—Weber vs. Ettinger. 32—People ex rel. Duden vs. Glion. 33—Kelly vs. Kelly. 34—Farrell vs. Press Publishing Company. 35—Mott vs. Mott. 36—Pieron vs. National Association of Association. 37—Roby vs. Kelly. 38—Matter of Lyon. 39—Sterne vs. Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company. 40—Matter of Raab. 41—Barclay vs. Ward. 42—Waite vs. F. J. Kaldenberg Company. 43—Matter of Burgay Street. 44—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 45—Matter of Thompson. 46—New York Commercial Company vs. New York Commercial Company, (Limited.) 47—Rudson vs. Tapsiole. 48—People ex rel. Pallazzo vs. Society Castelmezzanesi of New York. 49—Harvey vs. Baker. 50—Kemsenter vs. White. 51—Ernst vs. American Credit Indemnity Company. 52—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Arras. 53—New York and Westchester Water Company vs. Central Trust Company. 54—Metropolitan Street Railway Company vs. Oppenheimer. 55—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. Cataract Milling Company. 56—People, &c., vs. Cohn. 57—Kernsuter vs. White. 58—Matter of Chambers. 59—Ferretti vs. Coogan. 60—Mangold vs. Mangold. 61—Deane vs. Leonard. 62—Garfield Bank vs. McClave. 63—Matter of Vail. 64—Norden vs. Miner. 65—Matter of New York Mining Exchange. 66—Ross vs. Tattersalls of New York. 67—Matter of Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway. 68—Scheuer vs. Congelton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—1—Sickel vs. Canary. 2—Thomson vs. Brooklyn Wharf

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PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Senators Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) and Mitchell (Dem., Wis.,) were appointed by the Vice President as the Inauguration Committee on the part of the Senate.

The credentials of Samuel Douglas McEnery as Senator from the State of Louisiana, to succeed Mr. Blanchard, were presented by Mr. Blanchard and placed on file.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) presented the memorial of a New Hampshire church meeting, with a resolution, which he said he indorsed, declaring that Armenian outrages should be suppressed by the civilized powers, even although doing so should involve the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire.

Peffer Wants a Monetary Commission.

Mr. Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) introduced a joint resolution for the appointment by the President of the United States of a commission of four—one from each of the four political parties, (Republican, National Democratic, Democratic, and Populist,) who shall select a fifth, and shall constitute a National Monetary Commission. The commission is to study the general subject of finance in its practical relations to the business affairs of the people of the country; to invite suggestions, arguments, and plans by individuals and by agents and representatives of organized bodies, and to make diligent inquiry among farmers, wage-earners, merchants, and manufacturers, bankers, carriers, and other business men with respect to the defects in the existing financial methods and the proper remedies therefor, and to ascertain upon what material points they agree or disagree. The commission may sit in the cities of New York, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, and New Orleans, and shall report its conclusions to Congress within three months after its appointment. Fifty thousand dollars is appropriated for expenses. Mr. Peffer asked that the resolution be laid on the table, and said that he would speak on it after the holidays.

Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) introduced a concurrent resolution for the holiday recess, from Tuesday, Dec. 22, to Tuesday, Jan. 5, and it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Morgan Asks to See Cuban Correspondence.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) offered the following resolution upon which he gave notice he would to-morrow address the Senate:

Resolved, That the President is requested, if it is not, in his opinion, incompatible with the public service, to send to the Senate copies of the papers relating to the condition of affairs in the Island of Cuba which were referred to in the report of the Secretary of State that accompanies his last annual message;

And, also, a statement of the several amounts of the claims lodged in the Department of State by citizens of the United States against Spain, growing out of the alleged insurrection now existing in the Island of Cuba;

And, also, all correspondence with the Spanish Government relating to the Competitor case and the persons captured with or on that vessel, with a statement of the charges pending in any court in Spain or Cuba against such persons, and the proceedings of such court in these cases, and the place of their imprisonment and the character of their treatment while in prison and the condition of their health, whether such prisoners have had the privilege of counsel of their own selection in any trial that has taken place on such charges, or were represented by any counsel, attorney, or other agent of the United States.

Call Denounces Spain.

A joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to demand the release of all citizens of the United States held in confinement at Ceuta, in violation of the treaty with Spain, was introduced by Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.,) and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Call also offered a resolution, which was referred to the same committee, declaring that the recent killing of Antonio Maceo, a renowned General in the service of the Republic of Cuba, (if true,) while under a flag of truce, and with an assurance of safety from the Spanish Captain General, was a violation of the rules of civilized warfare, an act of base treachery, a murder cowardly and disgraceful, which demands the execration of every Government and of all the peoples of the world, whether civilized or savage; declaring that the Government which authorized, permitted, or failed to punish the assassins was an outcast from the family of nations and from the pale of civilization and public law; and directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the facts and report at an early day.

Allen Defends Nebraska.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) addressed the Senate on the resolution offered by him last Wednesday declaring that it is the settled doctrine in the United States of America that no State possesses Constitutional powers to impair the obligations of legal contracts, either by direct or indirect legislation.

One purpose of the speech was to defend the Governor and Legislature of Nebraska from the charge of being hostile to capital. Mr. Allen declared that all fears of hostile legislation against railroads and other corporations were groundless, and that, so far as equitable and just passenger and freight railroad fares were concerned, nothing would be done by the Legislature of which any fair-minded man could justly complain.

Another purpose of the speech was the advocacy of a protective policy for the sugar-beet industry of Nebraska. Mr. Allen repudiated and resented a remark of Senator Hoar in a speech before the Home Market Club of Boston to the effect that Nebraska (in voting for Bryan) had engaged in a crazy attempt at revolution and a passionate crusade of dishonor. The charge, Mr. Allen declared, was unwarranted, dishonest, and ungracious, and he retaliated by referring to some incidents in the past history of Massachusetts which did not (in his view) reflect credit on the purple of that State.

Mr. Hoar Replies.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) characterized the resolution as—he would not say puerile—but trifling. It was a matter which did not belong to the Senate, and which proposed to make a very grave change in the Constitutional purpose of the Senate. He explained and justified the remark in his Boston speech, to which Mr. Allen had taken exception.

Mr. Allen returned to the charge, and denied the right of Mr. Hoar to characterize the people of Nebraska as having engaged in a "passionate crusade of dishonor." It struck him that that language was unguarded and extremely intemperate on the part of a Senator of Mr. Hoar's age and experience. Mr. Allen paid a tribute to the character of Mr. Bryan, speaking of him as "the greatest popular orator since the days of Webster and Clay," and said that he had offered the resolution for the purpose of stamping as false all allegations against the State of Nebraska. He moved the reference of the resolution to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) referred to the resolution as "clap-trap," and moved to amend it by adding to it these words, "and that, in the opinion of the Senate, no law should be passed by Congress, the effect of which would be to impair the obligation of contracts," and he asked Mr. Allen whether he would accept that amendment.

"I do not care either to accept it or to reject," Mr. Allen said. "Let it go to the Judiciary Committee with the resolution."

Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) took up the question and declared that, so far as Kansas was concerned, its people were brave, honest, and generous, and that its Legislature had never done anything to impair the obligation of contracts. He had yesterday "stolen an hour or two from the Lord" to run over the statutes of Kansas, and he found that no such action had ever taken place. On the other hand he found that, on several occasions, the Legislature had assisted citizens in funding bonds and in enabling them to pay their debts. He hoped that attacks upon the honesty and integrity of the people of Kansas would cease.

The resolution and amendment were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Popular Election of Senators.

At 2 o'clock, when the morning hour closed, the Immigration bill came up as the unfinished business.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon) suggested that preference be given to the joint resolution providing for the election of United States Senators by the people, instead of by State Legislatures.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) characterized that proposition as "Populistic," and said that at the late election "McKinley Republicans, silver Republicans, Bryan Democrats, and Palmer-Buckner Democrats had all voted against Populistic schemes." He advised the Senator from Oregon to "drop the whole thing."

Mr. Mitchell resented the characterization of the proposition as Populistic, and reminded Mr. Chandler that the joint resolution had been reported from a committee, of which the majority was composed of Republicans.

Mr. Chandler humorously ascribed that fact to the "seductive influence of the Senator from Oregon," and said that the proposition was "wholly and utterly vicious."

Mr. Mitchell gave notice that he would move to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution at the earliest opportunity.

The bill amending the copyright laws, particularly in regard to dramatic productions, together with the House amendment, was laid before the Senate, and the amendment concurred in. The bill makes piracy a misdemeanor, and makes an injunction granted by one Circuit Court Judge enforceable in any other circuit. The effect of the amendment is that the injunction shall not be granted without due notice to defendants. The bill now goes to the President.

The Immigration bill then went over on account of the absence of Mr. Gibson, (Dem., Md.,) but with the agreement that a vote on its passage would be taken next Thursday at 4 o'clock.

The amendments of the House to the Senate bill relating to the tax on alcohol used in manufactures and the arts were disagreed to and sent to a conference committee—Senators Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) and Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) being appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

The Senate then took up the pension calendar and passed fifty-five private pension bills—nearly all of them for increases of pension.

Then, after a short executive session, the Senate at 3:30 adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—On motion of Mr. Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) a concurrent resolution was adopted providing for a holiday recess from the 22d inst. until Jan. 5.

Under the rules, to-day was set apart for District of Columbia business; but Thursday next was substituted.

Bills were taken from the calendar and passed as follows:

Constituting a new division of the Eastern Judicial District of Texas, and providing for holding terms of court at Beaumont, Texas.

Permitting the Mayor and City Council of Monroe, La., to bridge the Ouachita River opposite that city.

For the relief of C. T. Trowbridge, G. D. Walker, and J. A. Trowbridge, correcting their military records so as to allow them pay for the grade in which they served.

Appropriating $800 for the relief of Ellis H. Roberts, United States Treasurer at New York under President Harrison, to reimburse him for money paid on a check fraudulently raised from $74 to $874, the loss not being the fault of the Treasurer.

A Veto Sustained.

Mr. Poole (Rep., N. Y.,) called up the bill vetoed by the President, granting a pension to Lydia A. Taft, divorced wife of Lowell Taft, a private of the Eighteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, who had died of alcoholism in a soldier's home, and moved that it be passed, the President's veto notwithstanding.

The veto was sustained—yeas, 98; nays, 85—two-thirds being necessary to pass the bill, many Republicans voting to sustain the President's action.

The Speaker appointed as members of the Memorial Association of the District of Columbia, J. W. Douglass, ex-Commissioner of the District, and Gardiner Hubbard of Washington. The object of this commission is to take charge of the historic buildings in the National capital.

To Recognize Cuban Independence.

A joint resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba was introduced by Mr. Howard, (Pop., Ala.) It recites the profound regret of the American people at the reported "brutal assassination of the Cuban leader, Maceo." It declares that Spain is conducting a brutal and guerrilla, like warfare against a patriotic people who are struggling for independence, even as did the founders of this Republic. It resolves, therefore, that the United States shall recognize Cuba as a free and independent Government, and shall accord to her people all such rights in the ports and within the jurisdiction of the United States.

District Liquor License Bill.

Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.,) demanded a vote on the bill amending the laws regulating the granting of liquor licenses in the District of Columbia, which was pending when the House adjourned last Friday.

Mr. Babcock (Rep., Wis.,) demanded a division, which resulted: Yeas, 45; nays, 23. He then made the point of no quorum and Mr. Morse demanded the yeas and nays.

The call resulted: Yeas, 132; nays, 31. Mr. Babcock renewed his point of no quorum and Mr. Morse demanded a call of the House. Pending the call Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.,) moved to adjourn. The latter motion was defeated: Yeas, 34; nays, 84.

The call showed the presence of a quorum, and the engrossment of the bill was ordered by a vote of 169 to 59. The demand for the previous question on its passage was sustained—105 to 60.

Mr. Babcock (Rep., Wis.,) moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on the District of Columbia, a committee which had jurisdiction. The Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, from which it came, he said, had no more jurisdiction of it than it had of legislation in the State of New York. He had not been able to get a copy of the bill until just now, and hoped the House would not act on the bill until it had fully examined the measure. There were some good things in the bill and some bad ones. Of the latter he pointed out one in particular which violated the principle of priority, which the House two years ago approved, that if a saloon was established, it could not be driven out and the owner deprived of means of livelihood by the construction of a church or schoolhouse within the prohibited limit of 400 feet.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa)—Does the gentleman contend that the saloon has a vested right as against a church or a schoolhouse?

Mr. Babcock—Oh, no; that is not the contention.

Mr. Morse, (Rep., Mass.,) responding to Mr. Babcock, said that if the gentleman had examined the bill he would have seen that the features he complained of had been eliminated.

Upon the motion to recommit, the vote was: Yeas, 84; nays, 141.

A motion to adjourn was made by Mr. Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.,) but it failed, and the bill was passed—108 to 39. A demand for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill secured but 15 supporters, and it was refused.

Army Bill Reported.

The Army Appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar. Mr. Hull (Rep., Iowa) stated that it proposed but two points of new legislation—the abandonment of the army hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., and giving the Paymaster General thirty days instead of twenty in which to examine vouchers.

At 4 o'clock the House adjourned until to-morrow.

WANTS ELECTIONS FURTHER APART.

Treloar Would Extend the Terms of President and Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Representative Treloar (Rep., Mo.,) has introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so that the terms of Representatives shall be increased to four years, of Senators to eight years, and of the President to eight years, making the latter ineligible for re-election.

In Mr. Treloar's opinion, the commercial interests of the country demand this change, owing to the unsettlement of business which follows a Presidential election and for the further reason that two years is not a sufficiently long time for a Representative to familiarize himself with Congressional work.

Mr. Treloar hopes that every business man and voter in the country, regardless of politics, will notify him whether or not he favors the proposed amendment. He wishes to lay these letters before the committee, and desires that they should be short and to the point.

MONETARY CONFERENCE POSSIBLE.

A Canvass Said to Show a Senate Majority in Its Favor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The special committee appointed by Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Republican Senatorial caucus, to devise legislation for action at this session of Congress looking to an international monetary conference, held its first meeting this morning, with Senators Wolcott, Chairman, and Chandler, Hoar, Gear, and Carter present.

The meeting was informal, and no action of any kind was taken. Owing to the meeting of other committees of which some of the Senators were members, the meeting was of short duration.

It is hoped that at the next sitting a tentative plan, at least, will be submitted, for it is the intention to prepare the bill as speedily as possible and submit it to the Republican caucus. A canvass of the Senate has been made, and it is said that this shows that the bolting silver Republicans will not antagonize the proposed measure, and that many of the Democratic silver men will support it.

Senator Wolcott this afternoon said: "The Republican Senate Caucus Committee to report legislation in furtherance of an international bimetallic conference had a full meeting to-day and the question was discussed at some length. The subject was carefully considered with a view to securing the widest possible latitude to a commission and so framing legislation that the incoming President would be at liberty to act immediately upon his inauguration and without waiting for further legislative action.

"There were thousands of Republicans in the West who were in accord with so much of the Chicago platform as stood for the free coinage of silver, but who were unable to accept other planks of the platform. There were also, in the great Middle States, hundreds of thousands of Republicans, earnest bimetallists, who voted the Republican ticket because they believed the financial plank in the St. Louis platform to be a sacred pledge committing the party to an earnest effort to secure international bimetallism.

"So far as I can observe, the sentiment is practically unanimous among Republican Senators in favor of an earnest and steadfast effort toward international agreement. I do not anticipate any serious trouble in the way of securing such legislation as has been outlined, and which will prepare the way for this effort. So far as I can learn, there is no opposition on the part of either Democrats or Populists to some such legislation as has been outlined, for I think it may be truthfully said that 90 per cent. of the people of this country are bimetallists, and even those who believe that this country alone can maintain the double standard have no sort of objection to the same result being accomplished by international agreement, if it shall be possible."

The Army Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Army Appropriation bill, which was reported to the House this afternoon, carries an appropriation of $23,126,344, which is about $766,000 less than the estimates of the Secretary of War and $158,000 below the appropriation for the present year.

No provision is made for the Army and Naval Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., as the Secretary of War recommends that it be transferred to the Interior Department to be rented. The Secretary explains that the number of patients at the hospital is so small that they are practically no more numerous than the attendants, and that under the circumstances it would be cheaper for the Government to board the patients at a good hotel.

Currency Hearings Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Controller of the Currency, Mr. Eckels, has notified Chairman Walker of the House Banking and Currency Committee that he cannot appear before the committee and express his views regarding a new banking bill until after the holidays. It is the intention of the committee to invite a number of gentlemen, expert in finance, to favor them with their views, and it was desired to lead off with Mr. Eckels. It has been decided, therefore, to postpone the matter until the second week in January.

Watson Will Push His Contest.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The recent Populist candidate for the Vice Presidency, Mr. Watson, of Georgia, is expected in Washington immediately after the reassembling of Congress after the holiday recess, to be heard in a contest made by him for the seat now filled by Mr. Black of the Tenth Georgia District. It was decided to-day that hearings in the case should commence Jan. 8.

Two Conscience Tributes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Two conscience contributions were received by the Treasurer of the United States to-day. Both were sent anonymously, and no message was contained in either envelope to indicate why or whence the money was sent. One contribution was of $520, and the other of $500. Both were in bills.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today: Connecticut—S. M. Latham, Phoenixville; New York—J. C. Minturn, Bellvale; Miss M. J. Hough, Henderson.

Revenue Service Promotion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The President has nominated Second Lieut. Frank H. Dimock of the Revenue Cutter Service to be a First Lieutenant.

NOVELTIES IN STERLING SILVER,

Distinctive in design and moderate in price, and

WARES,

large and small, especially appropriate for CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

THE WALLACE CO.,
SILVERSMITHS,
Fifth Ave., bet. 26th & 27th Sts.

TARIFF HEARINGS ORDERED

WILL BEGIN DEC. 28 AND CONTINUE FOR TWO WEEKS.

Republican Members of the Ways and Means Committee Will Hold Daily Conferences to Arrange Details of a New Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The action of the Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee Saturday in deciding to give hearings on the new tariff bill which it is proposed to prepare at this session was formally ratified at the full committee meeting to-day.

A resolution offered by Mr. Payne of New York to commence hearings on the bill on the 28th inst. was adopted. This resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means give public hearings to such persons as desire to be heard on the several schedules of the tariff at the Ways and Means Committee room at 10 o'clock A. M., as follows:

"On Monday, Dec. 28, Schedule A—Chemicals, oils, and paints, and Schedule H—Spirits, wines, and other beverages.

"On Tuesday, Dec. 29—Schedule I—Cotton manufactures, and Schedule L—Silks and silk goods.

"On Wednesday, Dec. 30, Schedule E—Sugar and molasses.

"On Thursday, Dec. 31, Schedule D—Wood and manufactures of, and Schedule M—Pulp, papers, and books.

"On Saturday, Jan. 2, Schedule J—Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of.

"On Monday, Jan. 4, Schedule F—Tobacco and manufactures of.

"On Tuesday, Jan. 5, Schedule G—Agricultural products and provisions, including live animals, dairy products, fruits, fish, meats, salt, &c.

"On Wednesday, Jan. 6, Schedule K—Wool, and on Thursday, Jan. 7, manufactures of wool.

"On Friday, Jan. 8, Schedule B—Earthenware, glassware, marble, and stone.

"On Saturday, Jan. 9, Schedule C—Iron and lead ores, metals and manufactures of.

"On Monday, Jan. 11, Schedule N—Sundries, including buttons, coal, gloves, leather, and manufactures of, and free list.

"Persons who desire to present a written statement in respect to any of said schedules may forward the same to the clerk of the committee at any time prior to the closing of the hearings, as above."

A series of informal conferences of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee will be held each evening to discuss in a general way the plan of procedure in the preparation of the new Tariff bill. It is not intended that any conclusion regarding rates will be reached at these conferences until the hearings, which begin in a fortnight, shall have commenced. The purpose of the conferences is to secure expressions of opinion from the different members respecting schedules and the advisability of changing them. The first consideration will be to discover the amount of the Treasury deficit for the next fiscal year, and to meet this, if possible, without any further increase of duty than is needed to protect home industries. During the holiday recess several members of the committee will be out of the city, so that the attendance at the conferences will be limited to the half dozen or so who remain.

Mr. Turner of Georgia, the ranking member of the minority of the Ways and Means Committee, said that the committee did not have the power to formulate a bill for the next Congress. He also suggested that if current rumors were to be credited, the Chairman (Mr. Dingley) might better wait until under the next Administration he might, as Secretary of the Treasury, give advice and instruction on the subject to those who will be asked to legislate upon it.

M'KINLEY GOING TO CHICAGO.

Will Seek Rest, but May Hold Some Political Conferences.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 14.—Major McKinley decided this afternoon to leave Canton for a short time. The latter part of this week he will go to Chicago and remain there till Monday or Tuesday night of next week, when he will return to Canton with Mrs. McKinley. He is not going to Chicago to accept invitations to formal social functions or to make speeches, but to rest quietly among his personal friends and relatives. He will not expect to meet all of his political supporters during the short time he is in Chicago, and feels that his desire for rest and quiet will be respected.

Major McKinley had fixed upon Thursday night as the time of departure, but the exact date is not certain, and only this much is known: That he will go some time before the close of this week.

It is possible a number of political conferences will take place during his stay there.

Among Major McKinley's callers to-day was John M. Carson of Washington, who was Chief Clerk of the House Committee on Ways and Means when Major McKinley was Chairman.

MORE MOONSHINING THAN EVER

Illicit Distilleries Have Increased for the Last Twelve Years.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—"Moonshining" has steadily increased during the last twelve years, according to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Last year 1,905 illicit distilleries were seized by the Government, the largest number discovered in any one year, and more than twice as many as were found in 1893 or in any year previous. In its efforts to enforce revenue laws in the last twelve years the Government has had ten officers killed and fifteen wounded. None was killed last year, but three were wounded, which record equals that of any one other year of the twelve.

The largest number of "moonshine" distilleries—587—was found in Georgia. One Congressional district, the Ninth, developed 430. North Carolina was second in the "moonshine" industry, with 453 "blind stills." Secretary Carlisle's State, Kentucky, furnished eighty cases of illicit distilleries.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND'S CRIME.

He Cuts the Throat of His Wife and Then That of Himself.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 14.—In a fit of insane jealousy Ernest L. Chase, aged thirty-eight, cut the throat of his wife, aged thirty-two, in their rooms at 70 Grand River Avenue, this morning, and then cut his own throat from ear to ear. The woman and man were taken to Harper Hospital.

Chase is a son of Dr. Chase of Ann Arbor, Mich., author of "Chase's Recipe Book." The physicians at the hospital say that Mr. and Mrs. Chase have a slight chance to live.

Senator Warren Seriously Ill.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Senator Warren of Wyoming is seriously ill at the Auditorium Annex. The newly elected Senator arrived at the Annex Friday, on his way to Washington. That evening he contracted a cold, which grew rapidly into a fever, internal complications following. Dr. Hammond, the house physician, was called in Sunday, and he found the Senator in a serious condition. This afternoon the Senator's condition was improved, but Dr. Hammond says it will be several weeks before Senator Warren is entirely recovered.

South Dakota Electors for Bryan.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 14.—In the mandamus case of Richard J. Wood versus The State Canvassing Board, demanding certificates for the Republican Electors on the partial canvass, the court has refused a writ, holding that the board has a right to adjourn in order to secure further returns and to make a complete canvass. This gives the Electors to Bryan.

Hood's Pills

Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveler's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25c.

AT WANAMAKER'S

BIG ADJECTIVES ARE BAD

Words for advertisers. They are omitted in our Store News. Goes hard to drop them when they fit our goods and prices.

Moderation rules our columns, for we expect you to believe our every statement. It is not Pharisaic to say that "Our advertiser always tells the truth."

And we may add: "It would be bad for him if he did not."

This afternoon there will be more news. This morning we remind you of things

WORTH REPEATING.

Imported Toys—Many still to sell of the Half Price lot.

Japanese Goods—Screens at $2.50. Handkerchief and Glove Boxes at 10c. Dainty Coffee Cups at 25c—cheapness unmatched.

Imitation Mahogany Cobbler Seat Rockers, $2; ought to be $3.

Women's Writing Desks, $5 to $125.00; bargains among them.

Stylish Dress Patterns, boxed, $2 to $6.

China Dinner Sets, 113 pieces, $17.50 to $22.50, quarter off.

Handkerchiefs, 2,000 kinds. Women's Embroidered at $1.50 a dozen; sorts from 5c to $7.50 each; pure flax or silk.

Painted Tapestries at Three Dollars—four subjects.

Holiday Fair—A good place for the selection of low-priced gifts.

Tableaux of Happy Christmas Day for the children.

The store attractions are drawing crowds.

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FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MR. CHOATE IN THE FIGHT

HE ANNOUNCES HIMSELF AS A SENATORIAL CANDIDATE.

His Letter Will Be a Signal for a Strong Fight Against Platt—Dr. Parkhurst Vigorously Indorses His Candidacy.

Joseph H. Choate yesterday came into the open field as a candidate for the United States Senate. He sent this letter to William D. Guthrie of the Union League Club:

"NEW YORK, Dec. 14, 1896.

"Dear Mr. Guthrie:

"You have handed me a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Union League Club of the City of New York, and have asked me to declare whether I would be a candidate for the position of United States Senator, in accordance with these resolutions.

"In view of the present political conditions in this State, I have no hesitation in saying that I will be a candidate, and if elected will try to serve the people of the State and the Nation to the best of my ability.

"I am deeply grateful for the compliment paid me by the Union League Club, foremost as it has ever been among organizations devoted to the success of the Republican Party, for whose candidates I have voted from the beginning, and in whose principles I have always believed. To that party the country must look now, as it ever has, for National safety and prosperity, and the preservation of the Constitution. Yours very truly,

"JOSEPH H. CHOATE."

Will Now Fight Platt.

Anti-Platt men said last night that this letter was all they needed before beginning a hot fight against Mr. Platt. The resolution to which Mr. Choate alludes was adopted last week. It calls for the appointment of a committee of fifty members of the club to visit Albany and urge Mr. Choate's candidacy.

Gen. Horace Porter, President of the club, is to name the fifty. Numerous informal conferences have been held, and the list has been partially made up. It was said last night that it would probably be a day or two at least before it was completed. William D. Guthrie, who drew the resolution, is talked of for Chairman, although he said he would prefer to have some older man head the committee.

It was said last night that some who are influential in the Union League Club hesitate to act. They are sincerely in favor of Mr. Choate, but they do not relish the idea of fighting the Republican State organization.

Members of the McKinley League are ready for all the trouble that can be found. They talk of another committee of twenty-five or fifty to join with the Union Leaguers. They have suggested that Dr. Parkhurst be Chairman of this committee, and it is their idea not only to boom Mr. Choate but to attack Mr. Platt. They talk of looking up and publishing his record in politics, and promise to furnish an entertaining chapter for the benefit of the legislators.

Dr. Parkhurst's Letter.

The City Vigilance League, through its President, Dr. Parkhurst, yesterday sent out a printed letter attacking Mr. Platt and supporting Mr. Choate. Dr. Parkhurst says in this letter that the league enlists itself in the struggle from no motive of party. The letter continues:

"We indulge in no miscellaneous vituperation of Mr. Platt. His life is known, and the methods of his performance and the quality of his intentions perfectly understood. He represents Mr. Platt. In all the hard-fought battle that has been waged here in our city for municipal purification he rendered us no help and intimated to us no sympathy. The redemption of New York was of no use to him. Mr. Platt has no use for anything that is of no use to Mr. Platt. His alliances are with Tammany Hall. The organ of Tammany Hall is his organ.

"The State has very widely expressed its gratification at the defeat which Tammany suffered here in 1894, but every private citizen and every representative who sustains Mr. Platt in his present quest of power helps by so much to re-enact Tammany, or at least helps by so much to give currency and respectability to the policy and purposes that are Tammany's own. Spelling Tammanyism with ten letters does not alter its distinctive genius. If Mr. Platt becomes Senator, it will be because he has paralyzed the moral sense of the public by an effrontery that has forgotten the art of blushing, and because he and his accomplices have fooled the intelligence of the public by a juggle of that is reputed to have lost the faculty of remorse."

Dr. Parkhurst adds that "the Commonwealth has now the opportunity of asserting itself in the greatness of its moral strength and saving itself the lasting indignity of a vast humiliation."

Mr. Choate is said in the letter to be larger than the office proposed. "Unlike Mr. Platt," it continues, "he is no beggar at the public crib," and the assertion is made that "he will honor New York by being made Senator. He will not hesitate to run for an elective office for fear that tainted chapters of his life will be ransacked and brought forth again to outraged public inspection."

The letter closes with an appeal for the recipients to use their influence with legislators, "that the State may come out of this crisis in a manner that shall bring us honor at Washington, and that shall impart a quickening impulse to the cause of good citizenship and exalted statesmanship throughout the whole Empire State."

THE DIVVER-BROWN FIGHT.

A Meeting Last Night Controlled by Friends of the Alderman.

The effort of the friends of ex-Police Justice Divver to restore to him the Tammany leadership of the Second Assembly District is to be resisted by the friends of Alderman Nicholas T. Brown, at present leader. Last night a special meeting of the General Committee of the district was held at 229 Park Row to indorse the conduct of affairs by Mr. Brown and his associate, F. J. O'Connor. About 100 members of the committee were present. Michael Deery presided. Alderman Brown stated that all he desired was a fair primary election, and he was willing to abide by the result.

Thomas F. Foley of James's Slip, who is regarded as a Tammany power in the district, and who, it was said, favored the restoration of Mr. Divver, offered a resolution of confidence in the management of Messrs. Brown and O'Connor, and this was adopted without a dissenting vote. Ex-Congressman Walsh made a speech indorsing the present leaders. He said he had been a candidate twice during their management, and he was perfectly satisfied.

Mrs. Edson's Lost Diamonds.

Dr. Cyrus Edson reported to Chief of Police Conlin yesterday that his wife had been robbed Saturday of a package of jewelry, valued at $2,000. The jewelry consisted of a diamond crescent, a bar pin, with nine diamonds; a diamond brooch, and two diamond scarf pins. When Mrs. Edson was leaving her home, 20 West Forty-eighth Street, she put the package in the inside pocket of her sealskin sacque, but after gettting on a Sixth Avenue surface car took it out and placed it in the pocket of her dress. She left the car at Twenty-third Street, and after doing some shopping, went to Broadway and got on a down-town car. Then she found the jewelry was gone. A slit, six inches long, had been cut in her skirt, over the pocket.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Annie Delaney, five years old, was killed instantly by a Fitchburg Railroad train at a crossing in this city about noon to-day.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 14.—George W. Acker was fatally injured at South Bethlehem, Albany County, at 8 o'clock this morning by the explosion of dynamite which he was thawing out over a fire.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 14.—Richard Roberts, nineteen years old, son of the Rev. R. W. Roberts, committed suicide today by taking laudanum. He leaves a wife eighteen years old and a little child. The suicide was the outcome of a debauch.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 14.—The will of Mrs. Mary B. Loomis, filed for probate to-day, bequeathes to the American Home Missionary Society and the Foreign Missionary Board, both of New York, $5,000 each. The Female Guardian Society of New York gets $2,000.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 14.—John C. Bodewig and George W. Johnson, who were recently convicted of train wrecking at the time of the Chicago strike two years ago, were sentenced to-day to serve twenty months each in the House of Correction and to pay a fine of $2,500 each.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—Late last night Mrs. Catherine Corbett, aged seventy years, was found dead in her home, and her daughter was found unconscious and probably will die. They used natural gas and had left the damper in the kitchen stove closed. The fumes from the fire escaped into the house.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets. Thrifty housewives select now at lowest prices.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

A RECEIVER ASKED FOR.

Bondholders of the Toledo Electric Company Take Action.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 14.—There is a pretty fight on here between the first mortgage bondholders of the Toledo Electric Company on one side, and the Toledo Traction Company on the other, in which Eastern and Chicago capitalists are deeply interested. The move of the Traction Company to float nearly $3,000,000 of bonds in the East brought a representative of the first mortgage bondholders here to-day to press action for the appointment of a receiver for the Electric Company and an injunction restraining the Traction Company from using appliances of the General Electric Company here. A few weeks ago the stock in the Toledo Electric Company was sold to New York parties, who sold it to Ream & Hale of Chicago, principal owners of the Traction Company. The bondholders were not consulted, and are now fighting to save the property back of their bonds.

An injunction has already been granted, a motion for the appointment of a receiver filed, and now the bondholders, principally Boston men, are waiting for the court. The hearing will be held as quickly as it can be pressed.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW ENGLAND, fair weather during the day, followed by threatening weather in southern portion, colder in southeast portion, winds shifting to northeasterly.

EASTERN NEW YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair in the morning, threatening weather and probably showers in the evening or night, northeasterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, increasing cloudiness, probably light showers, northeasterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, threatening weather, with light rain, northeasterly winds, cooler in eastern portions. GEORGIA, showers, clearing in western portion, northerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, local rains, clearing in northern portion, westerly winds. ALABAMA and WESTERN FLORIDA, generally fair during the day, preceded by showers in eastern portions, winds shifting to northwesterly. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, northerly winds, cooler in southern portions. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW MEXICO, fair, winds shifting to southerly. INDIAN TERRITORY and OKLAHOMA, fair, northerly to westerly winds. ARKANSAS, generally fair cooler, northwesterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, local rain, followed by fair weather in western portions, northerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, threatening weather, with light showers, brisk northeasterly winds, colder in southern portions.

WESTERN NEW YORK, increasing cloudiness, probably light snows, brisk northeasterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, partly cloudy weather, preceded by light showers in southern portion, northerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally cloudy weather, probably local snows at lake stations, fresh to brisk easterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, cloudy weather, probably light snows, fresh to brisk southeasterly winds, slightly warmer. WISCONSIN, fair except in northern portion, light snows, light variable winds. MISSOURI, clearing, generally fair weather, westerly winds. IOWA, generally fair weather, westerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, preceded by local snows in eastern portion, southerly to westerly winds. KANSAS, NEBRASKA, and COLORADO, fair, slightly warmer, winds shifting to southerly. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, southerly to westerly winds, warmer in western portion. NORTH DAKOTA, fair in southern, local snows in northern portion, northwesterly winds, shifting to easterly. WYOMING, fair, warmer, southerly winds. MONTANA, light snows in northern portion, fair in southern, easterly winds.

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THE CELEBRATED LISZT ORGANS for Sacred, Secular, and Orchestral Music, are unequaled. Catalogue of 100 styles of Organs free on application. Sold on Installments or rented with privilege of purchase.

136 FIFTH AVENUE

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AMERICAN CUT GLASS
BON-BON or PUFF BOXES,
STERLING SILVER
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DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN—Cleopatra—8:15.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Beanstalk—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—Prince Karl—8:15.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Good Thing—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Bohemia—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Educated People—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—Trilby—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Late Mr. Castello—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Fair—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
MURRAY HILL—Myles Aroon—8:00.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Concert—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
WALLACK'S—The Rogue's Comedy—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 15, 1896.

AN UNFORTUNATE POLICY.

The Republican Party, as represented by the majority of the House Committee on Ways and Means, has formally begun its attack upon the tariff. Notice was published yesterday that the first of the "hearings" before the committee would take place on the 28th inst., when those who are accustomed to ask for legislation concerning duties on chemicals, oils, paints, spirits, wines, and other beverages will have an opportunity to submit their pleas. The remaining parts of the tariff are to be taken up at subsequent dates, specified by the committee, whose purpose is, as we have shown heretofore, to prepare a general revision of the tariff during the present session and to report it to an extra session of the next Congress for passage. The industries and business of the country are to be disturbed for many months to come by this project. No one knows what the provisions of the bill will be, and no one can have any certain knowledge as to many of them until the report of the conference committee shall have been accepted by the Senate and the House next Summer.

Nor can any one safely predict for months to come that the proposed revision will be enacted. It may be assumed that the House will pass a bill substantially in accord with the report of its committee, but the Republicans may not have a majority in the Senate. If they shall have a partisan majority there, it will be a very small one. It may be, indeed, that they will be able to show a majority only by the addition of the Vice President's vote, cast to overcome a tie. Moreover, several of the votes which must be counted in any Republican majority which may be disclosed will be those of Republican Senators who have stood for silver, or who will represent States in which the silver sentiment is strong. While the demands which these men will make may induce the Republican Party in Congress to support financial legislation of an injurious character, the provisions of the House Tariff bill will surely be affected by them, and if the Senate shall finally, after a long debate, pass a tariff bill, it will, in all probability, differ materially from the measure received from the House. It will be seen, therefore, that there must be great and continuing uncertainty concerning the provisions of the bill as finally enacted, that it may not be possible to enact any revision, and that the bill, if enacted, may be accompanied—as was the McKinley tariff in 1890—by objectionable financial legislation designed to conciliate the Silver Republicans.

It is well known that the President-elect favors—if, indeed, he did not suggest and originate—this project for a general revision at an extra session. The special correspondent of The New York Tribune at Canton said yesterday, in a dispatch concerning Mr. McKINLEY's desire that the tariff shall be revised:

"No one who talks with the President-elect fails to go away deeply impressed with the consciousness that the thoughts which dominate all others in his mind are those which spring from a deep-seated desire so to shape his policy and so to organize his Administration that the best interests of the country shall be subserved. The seriousness and the inflexibility of his purpose to what he can to bring real, substantial prosperity to the country is written in his face and shines, when he talks, from his eyes. No one who has had more than a casual chat with Major McKINLEY escapes the conviction that he has merged himself, his desires, and his ambition in a dream of public good, to the practical realization of which he has given his whole thought and endeavor. He believes in a protective tariff, and thinks the revision of the existing revenue law the first step toward procuring a perfect restoration of confidence in the commercial world."

We cheerfully credit Mr. McKINLEY with a desire to make the people of the United States prosperous and happy, but how is confidence in the commercial world to be restored perfectly by unsettling the tariff and causing uncertainty to prevail for six or eight months to come? Following the recent election, there was a most encouraging beginning of a general revival of confidence and activity. No legislative projects should have been permitted to retard this upward movement. What our industries and our trade needed was peace. But the movement of recovery has already been affected by the preparations at Washington which cause uncertainty and promise disturbance.

It is unfortunate that Mr. McKINLEY, exerting so great an influence and desiring to use it for the public good, has been led to suggest and promote this project of tariff revision, surely harmful now and for some months to come, and possibly dangerous in the near future because of the condition of the Senate.

ARE WE CAPABLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT?

There was a discussion of municipal government and of the possibilities of the Greater New York at the Reform Club the other evening, in the course of which Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD of Brooklyn said that a real charter for the enlarged city could be put on five printed pages, instead of in a bulky volume, but that it would have to provide the means of "making all necessary local laws." He added, however, that he feared that the Municipal Legislature would be worse than the Legislature at Albany. Brooklyn, he said, did not send very good men to Albany, and it would "send men ten times worse to a local Legislature, and to the borough Legislature it would send the very worst product of American civilization."

Is this so? And, if it is so, why should it be? It is simply a question whether the people within the area which it is proposed to include in the City of New York are capable of self-government. That area contains more than 3,000,000 people, or nearly half the population of the State. There are only five States in the Union besides New York which have anywhere near as many inhabitants. Its population exceeds that of Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, and Montana combined. If it were a State by itself, considering the intelligence, enterprise, and wealth of its people, and all they have at stake in the management of their affairs, would it be less capable of self-government than one of these Western States, or even than Rhode Island, which has about one-tenth of the population, and much less than ten times the area?

This problem of self-government for the Greater New York really depends upon the possibility of having a municipal Assembly fit to legislate for the city, or to make "necessary local laws." If that is not possible, it is either because fit men cannot be found with sufficient public spirit to give their time to this kind of service, or because the voters of the city could not be induced to choose such men. It is our belief that if we can get rid of the division on party lines in our municipal contests, of which there is some hope with separate elections, and, if the right kind of men will consent to serve in municipal legislative bodies, there will be no great difficulty in securing their election.

We believe that the people of this great city will desire to have good government, and that a majority of the voters can be brought to support it, whenever our citizens will discard partisanship and unite with reasonable zeal and effort to bring about the result. It cannot be had by letting things drift, but there will be so much at stake, so much good to be attained or evil to be avoided, that if the power is granted and the responsibility imposed upon the people, we believe they would prove their capacity to govern themselves better than they can be governed by the rest of the State. If not, what is to become of the State when the city gains the preponderance in its government, as it will in time?

THE GERMAN LIBELS.

Our Berlin dispatches yesterday showed that the conviction of the poor hireling "Baron" VON LUETZOW is not accepted by anybody as the end of the scandal of which the prosecution of him was the beginning. Even Baron VON TAUSCH, who is in prison awaiting his trial on a charge of perjury, is by no means important enough to make his conviction and punishment satisfy the popular demand. A Chief of Police, even though he were a FOUCHE, Duke of Otranto, is, in fact, not a sufficient scapegoat for all the iniquities of intrigue of which the Court of the young Kaiser seems to have been the scene. The Germans who used to grumble in low tones about the rule of the Kaiser's grandfather now find themselves in much the same position as the fishes in the fable, who were weary of King Log, but who regretted him sincerely when they were brought under the sway of King Stork.

The immediately prospective victim, the Chief of the Berlin police, seems to be a sufficiently spiteful and subterranean person on his own account. But it is extremely unlikely that in attacking the Minister of Foreign Affairs, he was parading on his own account. According to the evidence of VON LUETZOW, which should be as credible on this point as on any other, he believed when he printed the original libel that it was inspired by VON BIEBERSTEIN. Having been duly "squeezed" by the Chief of Police, he imparted this belief to him, to the joy of VON TAUSCH, (they are all "von" and "noble,") who thereupon went to work to be avenged on VON BIEBERSTEIN, in his own interest, and also in that of the libeled VON EULENBERG. The story of this original or preliminary libel seems to require judicial investigation, quite as much as the accusation of perjury against VON TAUSCH, which was made by reason of his contradiction under oath of the testimony of VON LUETZOW. Shall VON LUETZOW be a trustworthy witness against VON TAUSCH and not against VON BIEBERSTEIN?

Plainly the end is not yet, and apparently it will be reached only after threading the mazes of a very dark and dirty intrigue. The Parisian press ought to enjoy itself very much over these disclosures. They form a pretty fair offset to the Panama scandal, and show at least that the atmosphere that surrounds the German throne is no more sanitary than that which encompasses the Presidency of the republic. It is true that thus far the air of the Court does not smell of money so strongly as did the air of the Corps Législatif. But we have not yet arrived at the true inwardness of the Berlin scandal, and there is reason to expect that when we do, it will be found that the eminent and many-quartered "vons" were not actuated by spitefulness alone, and that they saw "channels of usefulness" to be opened by libeling each other. At any rate, public opinion in Germany seems to have risen to the point of insisting on a real and thorough investigation.

PRACTICAL SANITATION.

The news reports and the comments of the leading daily journals in this country during the last two or three years have afforded abundant evidence as to a growing and intelligent interest in practical sanitation on the part of municipal officers and the people under their jurisdiction. The experience of one community is valuable for instruction to many other communities, and a general diffusion of information as to what has been done in one town or another, or by the authorities of a progressive State, tends to raise the sanitary average everywhere and to improve the condition of the entire population.

Until a short time ago the typhoid death rate in Buffalo was high. It has recently been cut down, and at the same time by the institution of many sanitary reforms, which we described last Spring, the general death rate in the city has been reduced to a remarkably low percentage. The typhoid rate was cut down by the exclusion of polluted and infected water from the public supply. The Buffalo Courier said a few days ago:

"Before the appointment of the present Health Commissioner typhoid epidemics were frequent. When that of 1893 occurred, the suspicions of the Health Department were aroused by a bacteriological examination of the water, and it was discovered that the Bird Island inlet was open. Dr. WENDE ordered it closed; it has remained closed ever since, and there have been no more typhoid epidemics."

The reduction of the general death rate has been caused chiefly by the enforcement of all the rules and regulations suggested by modern sanitary science for the prevention of infection, the control of infectious diseases, the purification of the milk supply, &c. The municipal sanitary system thus perfected is so good that the authorities of Nashville, Tenn., after inspecting the Health Departments of several cities, have decided to adopt it as a whole for their own use. This shows how excellent may be the influence of such an example.

While the most available remedy which some cities can use for the purification of their water supplies (taken from rivers) is sand filtration, the pollution of streams should be prevented. In Connecticut, some months ago, the City of Danbury was restrained by the courts from discharging sewage into the river which passes through it, and it is now probable that the attitude of the courts and of the State Board of Health will constrain the City of Waterbury to hold its sewage from the Naugatuck River. A well-known engineer, employed by the city to suggest a solution of the problem, recently reported plans, providing for a long intercepting sewer which should extend to Long Island Sound, or for a shorter one which should conduct the sewage to a filtration farm of 100 acres. The suits of residents in the valley below Waterbury for damages will hasten the adoption of some plan for the protection of the stream.

The Syracuse Courier asserts that the water supply of the Military Academy, at West Point, is in bad condition. We are not acquainted with the facts in this case, but if it be true that this water is not wholesome, it should be purified by filtration or a new source of supply should be found. The influence of the new Legislature should be exerted during the coming session at Albany to bring about a purification of the water supply of that city. The capital of the great Empire State should have a water supply which is not polluted by the sewage of neighboring towns and even, at times, by its own. The typhoid history of Albany shows what the effect of this pollution has been.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The report of BERNARD R. GREEN, the engineer in charge of the building for the Library of Congress, which has just been submitted to Congress, is of great interest. Its author had charge of the building under Gen. CASEY, until the death of that officer last March, when he succeeded to his full powers and duties. The most striking fact about the great building is that it has been completed within the limits of the appropriation. When the act of 1888 was passed, putting the work under the direction of the Chief of Engineers of the army, it was provided that the building should be completed for $4,000,000, exclusive of the appropriations before made. Gen. CASEY at once proceeded to cut down the design to bring it within this limit of cost, but in March, 1889, Congress adopted a design for a larger building than he had prepared for, and raised the limit of cost to $6,000,000. His successor reports that on the 1st of December he had an unexpended balance of something over $300,000, and that this will suffice to complete the building.

This is very gratifying, and it justifies, from the point of view of economy, the taking of this building from the Supervising Architect's office and putting it in charge of the Corps of Engineers. From another point of view the transfer has had equally gratifying results, and that is the artistic point of view. Nobody will maintain that this is a likely result of handing over a public building to the Engineer Corps of the army. As a matter of fact, it is entirely due to the personal qualities of Gen. CASEY. He went about the work of securing suitable decoration, sculptural and pictorial, for the building with an earnest desire to do the best thing for it of which American artists were capable, while at the same time keeping down its cost to the legal limit. He was met half way by the artists to whom he applied, who patriotically reduced the rates which they would have demanded of private employers until it was found practicable not only to complete the building, but to decorate it within and without in a more monumental manner than has been attempted in the case of any other edifice belonging to the United States. All this has been done for the appropriation originally made merely to complete the building. The cost of the decoration has been in fact saved out of the appropriation. This is a result upon which everybody concerned is to be warmly congratulated. If the decoration is as successful as there is every reason to expect that it will be, it will furnish a proper occasion for Congress, in the name of the American people, to thank the men who have contributed to such a success. It is especially to be deplored that Gen. CASEY could not have survived to receive the reward which he so richly earned.

A NEW FORM OF DEATH PENALTY.

The Medical Society of Allegheny County, Penn., has had an inquiry made by a committee into the methods of putting to death condemned criminals, with a view to recommending some substitute for hanging, which still prevails in Pennsylvania and most other States. This committee, while in favor of superseding the ancient gallows, have not decided to recommend the electric chair, which was first adopted in this State, but has gained little favor elsewhere. Their conclusion is that the most humane method is to extinguish the life of the criminal sentenced to death by the use of gas, and they propose to present a bill to the Legislature this Winter providing for the change.

If the main consideration is that death should be produced by a quiet and painless method that shall cause the least shock to the victim and to others, the use of gas has much to commend it. The old idea of punishment by death was to strike terror into evil-doers and to deter from the commission of capital crimes by the horror of the penalty which it entailed. It was for this that executions of the death penalty were public until it was found that they had a brutalizing rather than a deterrent effect. It is for the same reason that the axe, the guillotine, and the rope have continued in use. Until lately there has been no desire to mitigate the terrors of the death penalty by lessening the horror of the form of inflicting it.

But the main reason given for applying electricity is that it is less barbarous than hanging, because it is quicker, more certain, and less likely to be painful. The silent and painless extinction of life with gas is by the same token still less barbarous, and if we desire a humane means of death, such as we would apply to a harmless but unnecessary cat, no doubt the gas chamber will be at once more effective, cheaper, and less repugnant to the gentler sentiments than the electric chair.

But this tendency of sentiment toward milder means of extinguishing lives which the law forfeits is an accompaniment of a growing aversion for the death penalty itself, and is a kind of compromise with the tendency to acquit rather than to condemn to a horrible death. But we must not forget that the main object of all penalties for crime, after all, is to deter from their commission, and too much tenderness for criminals may be cruelty to their possible victims.

THE RECENT ELECTION.

Consolation is still being derived by supporters of Mr. BRYAN in the late campaign for the Presidency from contemplation of the tables and deductions by which it is made out that with a change of 25,000 votes BRYAN would have secured a majority of the Electoral votes and would have been elected. We have pointed out that the difficulty of making the distribution assumed to be necessary to Mr. BRYAN's success was aggravated by a tendency in another direction which showed that in the States in which he might have won the voters who yielded to a disposition to change had already been changing in a direction unfavorable to him.

Attention has been invited to this Bryan calculation by a Southern Democrat—who, by the way, voted for BRYAN—with the expression of wonder that some newspaper has not answered the proposition by another. It is his theory that if there had been more time the tendency indicated in the overwhelming vote for McKINLEY in the Eastern States would have been developed in the South more fully than it was, and that this is shown by the fearfully reduced Democratic vote in several of those States. By a change of less than 50,000 votes, he shows, McKINLEY would have added fifty-five Electoral votes to his column. That would have involved the capture of the States of South Dakota, Wyoming, Washington, Nebraska, Kansas, Idaho, North Carolina, and Virginia. But sticking to the Bryan number of 25,000 votes, as near as may be, and dropping two States, with twenty-three Electoral votes, the changes necessary to secure six States would have been these:

Electoral Votes.		Change Necessary.
4	South Dakota	90
3	Wyoming	383
4	Washington	6,262
8	Nebraska	6,580
10	Kansas	7,250
3	Idaho	8,434
32		28,955

The gentleman who has suggested this retort upon an idle play with figures adds seriously that there is no doubt in his mind that if the people of Virginia had voted accordipg to their inclinations, free from the constraints of organization, the lingering dread of force bills and negro domination, and the prejudice against the Republican Party, McKINLEY would have carried Virginia by not less than 50,000 plurality. He is well acquainted with the people of the State, is an honored citizen of the Commonwealth, and has no faith in McKINLEY's policy of protection, but he admits that the people of his State wanted to vote for him. The best reason he can give for that desire is that they were mortally afraid of BRYAN and his revolutionary backers.

President McKINLEY and the Republican Congress must devise some method of curbing the rapacity of Trusts and preventing in the future that robbery of the people which has done so much to justify popular anger. The Argus-Leader believes that the new Administration will pursue a strong policy on this subject. We believe that all the power of the Government will be exerted to crush monopolies and prevent combinations against the general good.—[Sioux Falls (S. D.) Argus-Leader.]

The Dingley Tariff bill, which was passed by the House and sent to the Senate, has the support of the Republican Party and was approved by Mr. McKINLEY, who holds now that it ought to be passed, to smooth the way for the revision which the party intends to make next Summer. But that bill increases by 15 per cent. scores of duties which are used by Trust combinations, and for this reason would give, as The New York Tribune says, "to existing and highly unpopular monopolies additional advantages to which they are not entitled." No party can discourage or suppress Trust combinations by legislation which gives them "additional advantages."

From an engineering point of view, the most interesting feature of the proposed canal improvement is the substitution of one enormous steel lift lock for the sixteen locks at Cohoes, which let the canal down to the level of the mouth of the Mohawk River. This will involve by far the largest structure of the kind ever attempted, but it seems to be regarded as feasible, and it would greatly facilitate and expedite the passage of the boats from the canal to the river. There is likely to be a similar structure to take the place of the series of old-fashioned locks at Lockport, whereby the water from Lake Erie is got down to the level of the land to the eastward of that point and to the level of the sources of supply to be drawn upon further along the line. These great lift locks will be something comparatively new in engineering work on a large scale in this country.

Senator CALL of Florida has shown, not for the first time, a very inadequate sense of Senatorial responsibility. That he has a large number of native Cubans among his constituents may be an explanation, but is far from being a justification, for the hysterical resolutions which he introduced into the Senate yesterday. If the warfare waged by the Spaniards is not legitimate warfare, but indiscriminate butchery, and if in particular they have bribed a Cuban to betray MACEO to them, and murdered him after he was entrapped, these are very relevant considerations for us in determining what course we shall adopt with respect to Cuba. A temperate resolution of inquiry would have been a very proper measure. But Senator CALL's preamble is in fact an assumption that the story told of the betrayal and murder of MACEO is the truth, and it is a violent denunciation of Spain based upon that assumption. The cautionary "if true" inserted in the preamble does not alter its character, but only adds a touch of awkwardness and absurdity to a conditional denunciation. Having denounced Spain, the Senator calls for a committee to find out whether the denunciation is just. The denunciation should have been reserved until the facts were ascertained.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Chicago merchants are complaining because they are not allowed this year to make Christmas an excuse for incumbering the sidewalks with elaborate advertisements of a more or less allegorical kind. The Commissioner of Public Works issued orders that no signs should overhang the sidewalks and no balconies, awnings, or decorations be put up in front of business houses without a permit. This disturbed nobody at first, but every application for a permit of this kind has been refused, so the policy upon which the city authorities have resolved is now apparent. So far as known, however, no limitation has been placed on the amount of space the merchants shall occupy in the newspapers, so they have no real cause to lament.

—The Richmond Dispatch quotes with great solemnity, as justifying GEORGE WASHINGTON's use of "amongst," a line in which SHAKESPEARE employs that truly horrible word. This is a very poor defense. In the first place, one character or another in SHAKESPEARE's plays commits every possible etymological and grammatical crime, and in the next, words and expressions appear in even the most majestic of his passages that are correct only in the sense that the great dramatist was above all ordinary rules of composition, and, therefore, whatever he found most expressive was right. It would be absurd to call his "most unkindest" an error, either of judgment or of grammar, but that fact would not have excused a similar duplication of superlatives by GEORGE WASHINGTON or any one else.

—An English provincial paper prints the advertisement of a person who, after describing himself as "a handy man," informs the world that he wants work. Many handy men do; few of them, however, after stating that they are "used to gardening, horses, &c.," would have added, as this one does, that the situation they desire is "one where elementary instruction in singing or organ will be given in lieu of wages." The appeal is pathetic as well as peculiar, and it ought to elicit a lot of answers. It would be a most beautiful spectacle to see this handy man, after his duties in the garden and stable were over, enter the music room of some ancient country house and lift his voice in song under the tuition of its master or mistress. There is certainly a suggestion here for Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD. She could describe such a scene as it deserves to be described, and to many of her readers, doubtless, it would seem quite like a solution of the labor problem.

—Reference was made in one of these paragraphs a few days ago to the town of Puyallup, Oregon, as a place "whose name has a Western wildness about it that is far from reassuring to Eastern ears." These words The Puyallup Commerce has apparently taken in ill part, for its editor not only makes them an excuse for asserting in his own columns that Puyallup is a real nice place and its people just as good as those of villages in New York State, but he has sent to this office a large envelope filled with clippings intended to prove his assertion. With these is a long letter, which begins: "Kindly take notice that you are mistaken about this town being wild and woolly." As no assertion or intimation to that effect had been made, the necessity for taking notice, kindly or otherwise, is not quite apparent, while the inclination to do so would have been much stronger if the excerpts from The Commerce had not been sent. However it may be with Puyallup itself, these specimens of Puyallupian journalism are about the wildest and woolliest things ever brought to our attention. As the paper has been running for eleven years and seems to have a good many advertisements, apparently the inhabitants of that region like it. From this fact, possibly, a deduction could be drawn.

PERSONAL.

—Not many years ago, when millionaires were more numerous on the Pacific slope than they are now, a man named O'TOOLE accumulated an immense amount of money and played a somewhat prominent part for a while in the rivalry between the California Bank group and that which took its name from Nevada. While at the height of his prosperity, O'TOOLE built a magnificent palace at Milbitas, in Santa Clara County. Now the palace has been turned into a poorhouse, and its builder, whose fortune has disappeared to the last dime, is working near-by as a hostler, with more than an even chance that before long he will be an "inmate" of the building where he was once master.

—There has been much discussion at Harvard on the desirability of making the university more nearly universal in its connections. Some graduates think the crew would be more successful if Western oarsmen were taken in, and others claim that Pennsylvanians have the breadth of beam requisite for winning at football. The thing a Harvard man most resents is the charge that the university is Bostonese. With about 4,000 students, Harvard is now beginning to take on the dimensions of European universities, as regards numbers at least, while the new announcement of University Visitors for 1897 shows an attempt to make the university less sectional. THEODORE ROOSEVELT of New York is appointed on the Committee of the Overseers upon Physical Training and Athletic Sports; CARL SCHURZ is appointed a Visitor, on German, and other New Yorkers in other departments are GEORGE W. VANDERBILT, to visit the Arnold Arboretum; JACOB SCHIFF and ISIDOR STRAUS, to visit the Department of Semitic Languages; W. G. PECKHAM, Visitor in International Law; CHARLES C. BEAMAN and JAMES C. CARTER, to visit the Law School, and EDWIN D. MORGAN, to visit the Veterinary School.

—For various reasons not altogether inexplicable, Philadelphia is intensely worried over the Senatorial ambitions of Mr. WANAMAKER and Mr. PENROSE. Several libel suits have already resulted from the personalities in which adherents of one or the other have been moved to indulge, and one of the local papers can hardly restrain its tears at the wickedness displayed by those who say cruel things about either of two citizens so "highly and justly esteemed." Of course Senator QUAY's name is brought into every one of these rows. Recently an evening journal asserted that a regular "Quay newspaper bureau" existed, and it mentioned several newspaper men who were employed to write up that great but somewhat peculiar statesman, and to write down his political enemies. One of the journalists named was P. J. HOBAN of The Ledger staff, and, not content with denying the charge, he has sued BARCLAY H. WARBURTON of The Telegraph for criminal libel, claiming that the accusation has subjected him to suspicion and injured him by impairing, to some extent, the feeling of confidence which it was necessary he should enjoy to be a successful newsgatherer. Mr. PENROSE, meanwhile, has caused the arrest of a clergyman named DUFFY for circulating slanderous stories said to have been invented by an evangelist named JACOBY. Taken all in all, the City of Brotherly Love just now recalls with much force the fact that brotherly love is quite compatible with a large amount of bitter quarreling and the utterance of words particularly savage.

What Is the Liberal Club Doing?

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I was interested in the reply of the Manhattan Liberal Club to Mr. Moody's letter, published in this morning's TIMES. It would be of greater interest, however, if the Secretary of the Liberal Club should send to THE TIMES some account of the actual work that association is doing for the "uplifting of humanity." Your readers would like to compare it with the results that the churches are accomplishing in this direction. We would like to see the reason why "thousands of men and women" are "gradually being weaned from church and religion" into the membership of the Liberal Club. It has been the impression of some of us heretofore that some of the churches in the city (Grace, St. George's, the Paulists', and a number of smaller organizations might be mentioned) are doing this business with more success. It is pretty generally known, at least, what the churches are doing. If you will kindly permit the request to go through your columns to Mr. Dodson, it would be a great gratification to know what the Liberal Club is doing—besides theorizing.

HEN.. E. COBB.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 12, 1896.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Proved.

From The Detroit Free Press.

The impression that the foundered steamship Saller was unseaworthy is confirmed. It is a sure test.

Southern Gifts to Negro Schools.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

In the last twenty years the Southern States have expended $80,000,000 for negro schools. Nearly every dollar of this vast sum was furnished by the white people.

Dividing the Electors.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Commercial.

It is not advisable to elect President and Vice President by direct vote of the people, but it is practicable to allow almost direct representation by distributing the Electors between the parties, in proportion to the votes cast by each.

Yale-Harvard Boat Race Course.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Telegram.

With the tendency of Harvard and Yale toward the English style of rowing should come a shortening of the course over which the races are rowed. Let the course be shortened to the English course if English rowing is to be adopted, and then hold the races at Lake Quinsigamond, the best short course in the country.

Congress and the Trusts.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Attorney General Harmon pointedly told Congress a year ago the trust laws needed improvement to make them effective, and told of the amendments needed. Why not attend to it at once? Congress is likely to have a good deal of leisure between this and March 4. It could do nothing better than to enact a law which would throttle trusts. Do legislators desire such a law?

Secretary Olney.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Mr. Olney is the first Secretary of State who ever made a formal report to the President which was included with the Executive documents for publication. Mr. Olney is a fit person to make this innovation. No Secretary of State for many years has had so much original initiative, played so important a part in the Government, or so impressed his personality upon National history.

The News and the Papers.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

If Mr. Moody will prevent everything (except sermons) from occurring on Sunday, he will be able to keep the Monday papers under. But so long as the great procession of life, with its haps and mishaps, keeps a-going, so long will intelligent people demand the news—and get it. It isn't the date of either the Sunday or the Monday paper that is so bad; it's the contents that give a paper its character.

Newspapers Worth the Reading.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

There are newspapers published in New York which no man need hesitate to take into his home; newspapers which are both bright and clean, both enterprising and respectable. Nobody, we are sure, is the worse for reading the Sunday editions of such newspapers. Mr. Moody destroys the force of his attack upon the newspapers which deserve the lash by his sweeping and indiscriminate denunciation of the press of New York City.

Florida's Vote in '96, '92, and '88.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

The vote in Florida for Bryan and Sewall was 229 more than Cleveland's vote in 1892, and 9,189 less than Cleveland's vote in 1888. The combined vote for Bryan and Sewall, Bryan and Watson, and Palmer and Buckner was 1,219 less than the combined vote for Cleveland and Weaver in 1892, and 5,704 less than the vote for Cleveland alone in 1888. The vote for McKinley and Hobart was 15,789 less than the vote for Harrison in 1888.

Maceo's Rank.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

The present probability is that history will assign Maceo a place in the class of our Marion, "the swamp fox," and John S. Mosby. He seems to have been a very cool, clever, audacious, and elusive partisan fighter—a born leader of guerrillas. Weyler and the other alleged Generals of the Spanish forces in Cuba seem to have dreaded him as heartily as they hated him. How he would have fared with a real General of the Sheridan type in front of him is another question.

A Mere Prejudice.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Neither the low-lying beaches of the tropic Gulf nor the breezy hilltops of Georgia or Tennessee ever bathed in more cheerful sunshine or thrilled to more inspiring and balsamic breezes than Chicago has reveled in of late. The hill country, it is true, has its pine forests, but they cannot be classed as atmospheric antiseptics of any higher power than the sulphurous disinfectants which Chicago's industries pour in lifegiving streams into the air. As for any fancied preference for the odor of the pine and the fir, that is a mere prejudice.

"JIMMY."

Will T. Hale in The Chicago Times-Herald.

You're sure you've read correctly, John—
your're sure it's "Jimmy" Main?
Perhaps it's some one else's name, not
printed over-plain.
It's Jimmy? Captured in the West, and for
an awful deed?
I'm slow to b'lieve the dreadful words, how-
ever true you read.
Why, Jimmy, when he went away, how
honest were his eyes!
And he was one amongst 'em all a mother
well could prize.
Don't you remember how he cried when
givin' that last kiss?
A tender-hearted child—now write, and tell
the Judge of this.

We're poor and cannot go out there, but
write the Judge and tell
About how good our dear boy was, and how
we love him well.
"A man of twenty-five?" Just so! But he
will never be
No more nor less than what he is—our noble
boy to me.
I hear his laughter as of old, his rompin'
round the place,
And feel the warmness of his cheek press'd
close against my face;
And don't you know how he would lisp his
prayer at my knee?—
An' "Now I lay me down to s'eep"—how
sweet the memory!

There's some mistake—there must be, John!
My boy has not gone wrong;
I'd just as soon think that the lark had lost
the gift of song.
He's not forgot the nights I've watched and
prayed beside his bed—
The tears that gush'd when in my arms the
last good-bye was said.
So write and tell the Judge these things,
and how old hearts would give
The balance of a few short years that they
may have to live
To see their boy at home once more as in
the years gone by,
When life was dear and faith was clear
and God seem'd hov'rin' nigh!

THE ENGLISH SVENGALI

TREE'S SPLENDID PORTRAYAL OF THE HYPNOTIST.

His Facile and Powerful Acting Lends a New Interest to Paul Potter's Dramatization of "Trilby."

Mr. Beerbohm Tree had to come to "Trilby." It is remembered well that he was an interested spectator at the first performance of that play in the Garden Theatre, and people who recognized him, as he sat in a stage box, whispered that he might do much with the rôle of Svengali.

He has since played the Polish outcast with hypnotic powers more than 300 times in England, and "The Seats of the Mighty" having fallen, he put forward "Trilby," with some alterations in Potter's text and "business," at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night.

The alterations, made by the late Mr. du Maurier and Mr. Tree, have not improved the piece to any perceptible degree. "Trilby" is not a play to take very seriously, at its best. It is a somewhat odd and pleasant entertainment, which is almost devoid of logic or verisimilitude.

Pictorially and dramatically, excepting Mr. Tree's Svengali, the original production was rather superior to the present performance. The new Taffy is fat, rather than muscular; the Laird of Lionel Brough is Scottish enough, but not nearly so much like the Scot of du Maurier's delightful book as Mr. Glendinning's. The new Little Billee is personally unattractive and a very feeble actor. We shall never see another Zou-Zou to compare with Leo Dietrichstein. The festivities in the studio are lively, but not so ingeniously arranged as they used to be, and the song, "Ben Bolt," in the Bashibazouks, is so poorly sung that the illusion of Trilby's art is missing. The deft and inventive stage management of Mr. Presbrey helped the play greatly. The English performance is too matter-of-fact.

But Kate Rorke looks much like Du Maurier's own pictures of his ineffably lovely heroine, and plays her part with grace and distinction, and Charles Allan makes a hit as the hypocritical clergyman, while the whole performance is at least brisk and neat, and forms a sufficiently acceptable setting for mad grotesquerie of Svengali.

Svengali is not a great character, to be sure. The man's traits are all on the surface. His hypnotism is an obvious sham. But the variety of tone, the personal humor, the gliibness, and the original power Tree lends to the rôle are not to be disputed. He makes one feel that this is no mere ogre of pantomime, but a living entity. His speech is a marvel of vocal facility, and the play of grayish light and dark shadow on his features a study for artists. His mask is more human than that of his predecessor, and he seems, therefore, more like a possible being. With all his nimbleness and volubility, he has his moments of repose, and is powerful in them. He makes much more than Mr. Lackaye made of Svengali's fear that his strength will fail him, in the beginning, and his rendering of the grotesque scene before the abduction, including the fainting fit, the slow recovery, and the gasping prayer in Hebrew, is striking and pathetic. His laugh is not ultra-theatrical. He spares not a bit of the craft, dirtiness, and dishonesty of the fellow, but his expression of his faith in his own artistic powers and his love for art is convincing, and positively heroic.

In the third act, with its extravagant death scene, it cannot be said that Mr. Tree greatly surpasses Mr. Lackaye's performance. But his impersonation of Svengali as a whole is much the better, having more subtlety of expression, richness of appropriate detail, and variety of power.

This piece of acting will help to make Beerbohm Tree better understood by New York playgoers, and it will undoubtedly increase his vogue here. Hereafter less will be said about his supposed lack of power, and the people will begin to see and understand more of the uncommon merit of his portrayals of some rôles on a rather higher plane.

He is not exactly a great actor, of course, but he is an unusually interesting dramatic artist, whose point of view is always reasonable, and whose technical equipment is excellent. His acting has intellectual breadth, even in "Trilby," and is never imitative. He stands, with Mansfield and Willard, in the front rank of the young English-speaking actors of the present hour. There are some others who approach them nearly, but not quite. Not one of the three can do all things well. But they all do many things surprisingly well, with a degree of originality and artistic perception that makes the world pause. There is no sense in the cry that good acting is scarce while three such men are on the stage.

The chief interest we find in Tree's brilliantly effective Svengali is that it is likely to largely increase his popularity in this country. A performance which has that result must be cordially welcomed by all who esteem the dramatic stage as a means of aesthetic development.

Svengali	Beerbohm Tree
Talbot Wynne	F. MacVicars
Alexander McAllister	Lionel Brough
William Bagot	Alfred Wigley
Gecko	F. Percival Stevens
Zouzou	Gerald Du Maurier
Dodor	Gayer Mackay
Oliver	Berte Thomas
Lorimer	Mr. Arncliffe
The Rev. Thomas Bagot	Charles Allan
Manager McFadden	J. G. Taylor
Mrs. Bagot	Elsie Chester
Mme. Vinard	Frances Ivor
Angele	Winnie Leon
Honorine	Agnes Russell
Trilby O'Ferrall	Kate Rorke

"THE LATE MR. CASTELLO."

Mr. Grundy's Comedy Is Ingenious, Cynical, and Amusing.

Even if there had been considerably more preliminary talk and writing about the play presented at the Lyceum Theatre last evening, and even if much greater expectations in regard to its merit had been excited, not a single person would have departed at the close of its three acts with the least trace of disappointment to charge up against author, actors, or manager. In other words, "The Late Mr. Castello" is surprisingly good, or at least it is surprisingly amusing, which is a distinction without much difference, if any.

The play was not much of a success in London, so far as getting space in the papers goes, and it did not run very long, though it was given with a strong cast. It is just possible that here the piece will make more of a hit, for the cruelty of much of its fun will not hurt any feelings in a country where the next social lamina above the lower middle class has no conscious existence, and where cynical revelations about what goes on in that region in England are matters of a gentle interest that is quite willing to be a bit shocked. There is a very decided flavor of Gissing about this last imported product of Mr. Sydney Grundy's agile and adroit pen. Every character and every incident in the play is openly, almost brutally, Philistine, and at the same time every character is distinctly human, and every incident seems to be taken from real life—real British life that is, for, of course, there is nothing here that resembles it in the faintest degree. For instance, young American women do not make a business of husband-hunting, nor do American sisters ever feel a bitter jealousy of each other, or have a desire to make each other's husband-hunting ineffective. Therefore, "The Late Mr. Castello," which at home came near being regarded as an effort at "realism," will pass here well enough for a satirical farce that pierces the armor of our dear cousins with delightful frequency.

The story concerns a widow who speculates in stocks. She has two daughters, the elder also a widow, and the younger eager to enter the state of matrimony. None of the three has the slightest idea that there is anything holy about that state, and none of the men they meet is likely to give them new views on the subject. Of these men there are three, a young officer, possibly well born; an old beau, with a "Sir" before his name, and a little stock broker's clerk, who makes love in terms learned on 'Change. The two sisters are quite respectable, as, indeed, is everybody in the play, but Mr. Grundy either has or pretends to have, deep down in his heart, a very low opinion of the whole lot. So he swings them through all the phases of a mercenary, almost squalid, intrigue, but manages to keep from open ridicule of anybody except tottering old Sir Pinto. There is no Mr. Castello, but the widowed daughter uses him, half sincerely, as an excuse for the exhibition of a most becoming simplicity in dress, and of soulful eyes, that ravage the hearts of her sister's suitors one after the other, until that practical young woman hardly knows whether to cry or pull the tempter's beautiful black hair. The talk is full of humor that does not seem forced at all, while the situations are ingenious and novel.

The acting left little or nothing to be desired. As Mrs. Castello, Miss Mannering's beauty was something to remember long and with gratitude. Her delightful voice and her absolute ease of manner fitted the part exactly. Mr. Morris played Sir Pinto with a minute care that in several scenes became highly effective, and Mr. Hackett made a handsome, vigorous lover. The others, with less to do, were constantly acceptable.

A little curtain raiser, "The Wife of Willoughby," was played by Mr. Hackett, Mr. Mills, Mr. Morgan, and Miss Shotwell, and played at least as well as it deserved. That is not saying very much for it.

Capt. Trefusis	James K. Hackett
Sir Pinto Wanklin	Felix Morris
Jack Unlacke	Joseph Wheelock, Jr.
Sadie (Mrs. Castello)	Mary Mannering
Mrs. Bickerdyke	Mrs. Charles Walcot
Alice Bickerdyke	Katharine Florence
Spencer	Grace Root

OLD COMEDY AT DALY'S.

"The School for Scandal," with Miss Rehan as Lady Teazle.

"The School for Scandal" was daintily and prettily presented at Daly's Theatre last evening in the annual series of revivals of old comedies. Whatever may be said as to the accuracy of Miss Rehan's conception of Lady Teazle, (and it is entirely warranted by the text,) no one will deny that she was altogether a gracefully hoydenish central figure about whom the other characters revolved naturally and fittingly in last evening's performance. The key in which she pitched the motive of the play was held to by her associates throughout, and perfect harmony was held from her earliest appearance until the last words of the "tag" were spoken.

There was a cordial welcome to the old favorites in the cast, and, as the action progressed, approval was given to those who made their first appearance in the play here. Interest in the new-comers naturally centred in the Sir Oliver of William Griffiths and the Charles of Charles Richman, to both of whom trying tasks were set to replace old favorites. Mr. Richman made an unquestionably favorable impression as the spendthrift, but yet noble-hearted nephew, and was specially clever in the scene in his house where, after the session with his roistering companions, he disposes of the pictures of his ancestors to the supposed money-lender. In the trying screen scene he failed fully to improve his opportunities, perhaps because there was a note of artificiality that did not completely harmonize with the otherwise well-rounded and perfectly toned performance.

In spite of trifling nervousness evident in his early scenes—and nervousness might well be excused in an attempt to essay a character in which the sincerely mourned James Lewis was so prime a favorite at Daly's last season—Mr. Griffiths succeeded well in his portrayal of the bluff Sir Oliver. He looked the character to perfection, and as his nervousness wore off, and he became at home in his surroundings, won plaudits from those who remembered the inimitable work of that clever comedian who had such a fine hold on the affections of the frequenters of Daly's. His best hit of the evening's work was in the final scene, when he plays so important a part in clearing the intrigue in which Lady Teazel and Charles had become entangled.

Edwin Varry as Sir Peter was a perfect foil to his country-bred girl wife, who had become a novitiate in the school for scandal, and Mrs. Gilbert was as clever a scandal-monger as ever as Mrs. Candour. As gracefully and daintily as in past years Mrs. Gilbert participated in the minuet which closes the first act, but the work told on her toward the end, and this altogether charming actress showed manifest signs of weariness in the last act, though she fought her way through it with but trifling signs of the fatigue which oppressed her.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S.

Yvette Guilbert Reappears with Tragic French Songs.

Yvette Guilbert made her second appearance in an American music hall at Koster & Bial's last night. The French singer was received warmly by a very large audience, which completely packed the house. She sang several French songs and two English songs, the latter, "I Want You, My Honey" and "My Pearl Is a Bowery Girl," being rendered in such a droll manner as to almost convulse the audience with merriment.

A song called "La Glu," or "A Mother's Heart," was rendered so pathetically as to fairly cause people to draw their hands across their eyes. The subject, which called into play all the tragic power of the singer, was delivered in a light, sweet, compassionate voice. The song tells the story of the ferocity of a woman who is loved, but does not love. She demands the heart of her lover's mother for her dog. The lover kills his mother, and when he runs with the bleeding heart in his hand to the woman, he falls; and, as told in the song, "The heart said as it rolled, did you hurt yourself, my child?"

The song, uttered with a restrained energy that was admirable, caused not a few who comprehended its full import to shudder. All of the songs were enthusiastically encored.

Others on the bill, which was unusually strong, included Binns and Binns, grotesques; Werner and Rieder, Williams and Walker, and Lew Dockstader.

Louise Beaudet at Olympia.

Louise Beaudet, who made a hit many years ago as the Duchess in the operetta "The Little Duke," at Booth's Theatre, made her first appearance in "vaudeville" at Hammerstein's Olympia last night. More piquant than ever before, she was well received by a very large audience who repeatedly encored her. As a concert hall singer she is decidedly refreshing, and her selection of sentimental and serio-comic songs is clean and cleverly rendered.

As a novelty she will certainly prove successful in Mr. Hammerstein's Music Hall. Her selections last night were varied, including a few that have made her successful from London to Johannesburg. Others, in a long and varied bill, include the Hanlons, the Pantzer brothers, the Manhattan Comedy Four, and the De Forests, in their "whirlwind dances."

Theatres and Music Halls.

—"A Good Thing," presented by Peter F. Dailey, is the attraction at the Grand Opera House this week.

—Fanny Davenport's acting in the Sardou-Moreau "Cleopatra" drew a large audience at the American Theatre last night.

—At the Murray Hill Theatre Andrew Mack, comedian and singer, is presenting "Myles Aroon," a laughable Irish comedy, this week.

—Selections from popular operas will be rendered at the Eden Musée concerts this week. A violin solo by Koevessy and a duet by clarionets will be among the daily musical attractions of the winter garden concerts.

—The Florenz troupe of acrobats appear this week at Keith's Union Square Theatre. Among the many good features on a long bill are Adele Purvis Onri, in dances performed with electrical effects; McIntyre and Heath, Laura Dainty, and the George French troupe of skaters and bicyclists.

—"Bohemia," Clyde Fitch's adaptation of Murger, is this week's play at the Harlem Opera House. The comedy is presented by all the principal members of the Empire stock company, including William Faversham, Robert Edeson, J. E. Dodson, Viola Allen, Elsie de Wolfe, Ida Conquest, and May Robson.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The first performance of "The Gay Mr. Lightfoot" at the Bijou Theatre is now announced for Thursday night.

—Edwin Milton Royle's comedy "Captain Impudence" will begin an extended engagement at the American Theatre Jan. 4.

—Nancy McIntosh will make her first appearance in the spoken drama as Hero in "Much Ado About Nothing" at Daly's Theatre Dec. 21.

—Fanny Davenport announces that she will produce both "Cleopatra" and "Gismonda" in England at a London theatre next June. Miss Davenport controls the English rights for both plays.

—Helen Macbeth will appear in the melodrama, "A Man of Honor," at the American Theatre next week. Others in the cast are Charles Riegel, E. D. Lyons, B. R. Graham, R. I. Sullivan, and J. W. Hague.

—Mme. Emma Eames, who is generally "at home" to her friends Wednesday, will be obliged to forego that pleasure to-morrow, as she appears that evening in Philadelphia with the Damrosch Opera Company.

—"The School for Scandal" alternates this week at Daly's Theatre with "The Geisha." The Japanese musical piece will be presented at the matinée to-morrow, and Shakespeare's comedy Saturday afternoon and evening.

—Dennis O'Sullivan and Joseph O'Meara, two of the principals in the English production of "Shamus O'Brien" at the Broadway Theatre Jan. 4, sail on the Teutonic from Southampton for New York to-day. The other members of the company and the scenery will leave England next Saturday.

—Edwin W. Hoff, who shared honors with Tom Karl in singing the part of "Robin Hood" in the first production of that opera by the Bostonians, and who for a number of years was known as the tenor of that company, has been engaged to appear with Lillian Russell in "An American Beauty" at the Casino Dec. 28.

—The time necessary for the rehearsals of "Siegfried" and other operas not yet given this season at the Metropolitan Opera House necessitates the discontinuance, for the present, of the Wednesday matinées. "Don Giovanni" will be given to-morrow afternoon. It will be the last of the series for the present. They may be resumed after the Christmas holidays.

—Shakespeare's "King Richard III.," with the rôles of Margaret of Anjou, Edward IV., Clarence, and Rivers retained, has been revived by Henry Irving at the London Lyceum. Booth tried the play briefly at his own theatre in the early seventies, but soon discarded it, in favor of the Cibber version. Mr. Mansfield has always used the Cibber scenario, restoring Shakespeare's text as far as possible.

—Henry Miller will present "Heartsease," under the management of Charles Frohman, at the Garden Theatre about the middle of January. The play has been rewritten by the authors—J. I. C. Clarke and Charles Klein—as a costume play, with the scenes laid in England 100 years ago. The plot has not been changed. The piece was presented by the Palmer stock company at the opening of the Great Northern Theatre, in Chicago.

—Music hall managers are wondering whether Miss Marie Halton will go on the "vaudeville" stage or not. It was announced some time ago that Miss Halton had received several offers, and that it was probable she would make her début in a well-known music hall. The rumor was revived last night, owing, no doubt, to Miss Halton's presence at Koster & Bial's, but was emphatically denied by the prima donna, who said that she had made no definite plans, accepted no offers, and could not say what she would do in the future.

—In response to a curtain call at the termination of his engagement at the Bijou Theatre Saturday night, Arthur Bourchier, in thanking the audience for their appreciation, said that had he been able to take a peep into the inexorable book of fate and foreseen that "The Chili Widow" would have met with so great a success, he would not have announced so speedy a return to London, where he reappears Easter Monday. The company will make a fifteen weeks' tour in this country, visiting Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, and Canada, before returning to England.

—The latest Rosalind is Julia Neilson. She has acted the rôle for the first time to the Orlando of George Alexander at the St. James's Theatre in London. The production of "As You Like It," in a pictorial way, is said to be very handsome. Miss Neilson's Rosalind is, of course, grateful to the eye. One London critic praises her for "restoring" the cuckoo song. That song does not belong to Rosalind, and is not consistent with her character. It was transferred from "Love's Labor's Lost" to the later comedy in an age when Shakespeare was habitually ill treated on the stage. Miss Neilson is not the only recent Rosalind who has "restored" this song. Julia Marlowe Taber sings it when she acts Rosalind.

TROLLEY WAR CONTINUES.

Numerous Arrests of Workingmen on Staten Island—One Car Runs.

The Staten Island trolley war is still on, and at midnight last night the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company had a little the best of it. At that hour they started a car and began to carry passengers. The police continued to arrest the workmen up to midnight Sunday night, when a new gang of 500 workmen from this city were set to work.

The Midland Electric Railroad Company showed its plans at 8 o'clock yesterday morning when Contractor Hart and President Rockwell appeared on the scene with sixty laborers and prepared to tear up the tracks of the Staten Island Company. This had been anticipated and the men were promptly arrested and paroled to appear this morning. In the afternoon the Hart brothers, contractors, appeared with a gang of laborers and an order signed by four village Trustees directing them to remove the Staten Island Company's tracks. They started in with a jack-screw, but were arrested. They were paroled for trial.

Later in the day Trustee McHugh caused the arrest of all the workingmen on the road, charged with violating the street ordinance. They were also paroled for trial.

After this the Staten Island Company secured aid from the Sheriff, and he has a force on the ground guarding its property. The Midland Company claims that the grant under which the Staten Island Company is operating is illegal, and it expects to get the best of the fight at the meeting of the Village Trustees to-night.

Nordica Discovers a Tenor.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Mme. Nordica has discovered in Chicago a tenor whose voice, she says, is one of the greatest she ever heard. He is Franz Proschowsky, a native of Denmark, but his parents are Polish. He came to Chicago some ten years ago, and has gained considerable local reputation as a portrait painter.

Proschowsky has studied under two or three Chicago teachers, each of whom has declared his voice a baritone. Mme. Nordica had heard him sing but two numbers yesterday, when she pronounced him a tenor. She advised him to study, and assured him that if he did so, at the end of two years he would be one of the greatest of operatic tenors.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—5:10 A. M.—1 Frankfort Street; New York Sun Publishing Company; no damage.

—5:40 A. M.—431 East Eighty-sixth Street; M. Bronner; damage, $25.

—7:25 A. M.—Pier 47 East River; barge J. B. King; damage, $50.

—8:40 A. M.—124 West Seventy-second Street; John McClave; damage, $50.

—9 A. M.—101 West Seventy-second Street; Sarah A. Green; damage, $50.

—10:55 A. M.—317 East Eighteenth Street; Dr. Swan; dwelling; damage, $15.

—3:55 P. M.—856 Broadway; W. Michels and others; damage, $2,000.

—10:25 P. M.—158 East Ninety-eighth Street; Samuel Jones; damage, $50.

SOME PICTURES AT THE GALLERIES.

The very representative and characteristic canvas by Alma Tadema, "The Coliseum," which won such deserved encomiums in the last Royal Academy exhibition in London, is now on view at the galleries of Arthur Tooth & Sons. Byron's lines from "Childe Harold,"

"And here the buzz of eager nations ran
In murmured pity or loud-roared applause,"

form, as it were, the historical keynote of the painting, and are inscribed upon its frame.

From a lofty balcony of white marble two maidens and a little girl look down upon a marching host on the floor of the vast amphitheatre far below. The hour is just after sunset and the western sky is tinted with pearl and opal, which are faintly reflected on the faces of the group in the foreground, on the veined marble of the balcony, and on the scene dimly outlined below. From a pillar at the right and a green bronze figure of a seated Venus on the left, heroic in size, is suspended a long rope of yellow flowers. One of the maidens on her knees leans forward and peers underneath this rope over the balcony's edge to the scene below, while the little girl holds her back as if in fear of her falling.

Alma Tadema's characteristic coloring, delicate, yet cold, is well evidenced in this remarkable canvas. Refined and clear as are the flowers' yellow, the bronze's green, the light blue and mauve of the flowing draperies of the human figures, and the auburn of the child's hair, the coloring is evanescent and thin, with a sense of unreality. Like the sun of the artist's isle, they are thin as seen through a mist. The story of the canvas is well told, and whether the maidens watch great Julius on his return from Gaul or look in vain for some brother, friend, or lover amid the marching host below, their attitude of strained expectancy is real and forceful. Exquisite refinement of treatment is as ever notable in this last production of Alma Tadema's brush.

Three portraits by Mrs. Leslie Cotton of Dr. Seward Webb, James L. Breese, and the fair artist herself, are now on view at Knoedler & Co.'s galleries. All evidence the influence of Mrs. Cotton's master, Sargent, but all have substantial merit of their own, albeit a trifle "painty." Mr. Breese's portrait is a three-quarter face, good in expression, well modeled, and fresh in color. The mustachios and beard are rather too carelessly handled, however. Dr. Webb's portrait is a three-quarter length and is an admirable likeness. The pose is a trifle constrained. The artist depicts herself at full length, clad in a rather startling crimson gown, very décollete, and turning a full face front as she raises her gown with her right hand and pushes aside a tapestry hanging with the left. She has caught her own laughing eyes, tumbled black hair, and fresh complexion well, but the right shoulder from which the gown seems slipping down is a trifle too prominent. These and other minor defects in Mrs. Cotton's work, due probably to undue haste, a little carelessness, and some overstriving for effect, she shows much promise and unusual cleverness.

Prince Troubetzkoy, whose chief claim to fame rests on the fact that he married Mrs. Armstrong Chanler, formerly Miss Amelie Rives, has placed on exhibition at Knoedler & Co.'s galleries a small collection of pictures by himself, and which comprise four portraits, three or four marines, and a series of sketches in London and Paris streets and two figure works. Of the portraits by far the strongest and best is that of Justice Sir John Day, excellent in pose and expression, broadly and well painted, and notable especially for fine effect of light in the strong face. The marines, whose subjects are the dull colored and cold waters of the North Sea, are sombre and uninteresting. The Paris and London scenes are studies photographically good in detail.

BIG FIRE IN ALTOONA.

A Loss of One Hundred Thousand Dollars—Lives Reported Lost.

ALTOONA, Penn., Dec. 14.—Fire started in the dry goods store of Frank M. Morrow, at Eleventh Avenue and Twelfth Street, at 7:30 o'clock this evening and was not under control until after 10 o'clock.

The fire was caused by an exploding lamp at a time when the store was crowded with customers. Rumors are current that several lives were lost, but nothing to confirm the reports has been learned.

From the Morrow Building, which was destroyed, the flames communicated to the wholesale drug store of Turner & Kantner, on the south. This building was destroyed.

The three-story brick block, owned by the Wolf heirs, and occupied by Charles A. Carpenter, wholesale tobacconist, was burned, and the fire then spread to the Post Office Building, which is owned by the Odd Fellows, and occupied by them on the second and third stories for lodge meetings. On the east the top floors of the Blumenthal Building were burned. The Temple Clothing Company's stock was ruined.

Opposite the Morrow Building, the First National Bank, H. Johnson's shoe store, George Fresh's sporting goods store, M. Mayer's millinery store, the Altoona Candy Company's place, and George Streit's shoe store were damaged by fire and water.

The losses are: Frank M. Morrow, $88,000; on stock and $8,000 on building; Wolf heirs, $10,000 on buildings; C. A. Carpenter, tobacconist, $8,000; Turner & Kantner, druggists, $7,000; Keystone Social Club, $1,200; Odd Fellows' Association, $4,000; Blumenthal Building, $6,000; Temple Clothing Company, $12,000; H. Johnson, $1,000; Altoona Candy Company, $500; M. Mayer, $500; First National Bank, $500. Other individual losses will run the total up to $100,000. The insurance will cover two-thirds of the losses.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 14.—The British steamer Helen, Capt. McNeill, which sailed from Liverpool for Galveston Dec. 12, put in here to-day, having lost two blades of her propeller.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Bayard, will be the guests of Lord Middleton at Birdsall House, Yorkshire, during the Christmas holidays.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Counsel for Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, the alleged Irish-American dynamiter, appeared in the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, this morning and obtained a postponement of the trial of his client until the January sessions.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A dispatch from Lisbon says the Portuguese steamer Peninsular, Capt. Bettencourt, from New York Nov. 27, which arrived there yesterday, had in tow the Norwegian bark Lyna, which sailed from Quebec Sept. 12 for Yarmouth and was abandoned Oct. 10 in latitude 47 N., longitude 17 W.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince and Princess Christian, the Marquis of Lorne, and Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice of Battenberg and her children, and the entire Court attended a memorial service in the mausoleum at Frogmore to-day, in commemoration of the Prince Consort, who died Dec. 14, 1861.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FLOYD COURT HOUSE, Va., Dec. 14.—Twenty buildings in the centre of the town were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $30,000.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Dec. 14.—The plant of the Williamsport Candy Company, owned by Gates & Fender, was on fire to-day. Loss, $25,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 14.—The candle factory of the Standard Oil Company, a three-story brick building on James Street, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $50,000.

SHAWNEE, Oklahoma, Dec. 14.—A block of business houses was destroyed by fire Saturday night. The losses aggregate about $60,000. The principal sufferers are Field & Saxton, F. J. Adair, and S. A. Hasse.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS George W. Clyde, Ingram, Georgetown, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

"LOHENGRIN" AT THE OPERA.

Wagner's Most Popular Opera Repeated Before a Brilliant Audience.

When Clara Morris was playing in "Miss Multon" at the Union Square Theatre there was a very small audience on a frosty night in mid-December. "You know we are in the midst of the Christmas festivities," said Marie Wilkins, speaking the author's words. Miss Morris looked around the house with a withering glance, and, using her own words, responded: "I should say we were." It was not exactly an occasion for such comment last night, but only the attractions of Christmas shops and the weariness of Christmas shopping could have reduced the audience at the Metropolitan Opera House to the dimensions which it showed. For the opera was "Lohengrin," sung with the German text by the artists engaged in last Saturday afternoon's grand performance. It was not a small audience that assembled last night; but there was room in the house for more persons.

Such a noble performance as that of last night would have been a gem in the crown of glory worn by any opera house in the world. All the principal artists were in good voice, and discharged their duties toward the poet-composer with the fullness of their fine powers. Mme. Emma Eames's Elsa bids fair to take its place as one of the representative performances of the day. Vocally it is almost flawless. Indeed, Mme. Eames sings the music as she does everything else this season, with more freedom and confidence, and with more authority than ever before. M. Jean de Reszke's Lohengrin, as has already been noted here, has gained much in breadth and dignity. Last night it was admirable in every way, and the same praise must be awarded to the King of Edouard de Reszke. He is a great artist, indeed, who can sing Leporello, Plunkett, and King Henry so finely.

M. David Bispham's Telramund is an uncommonly excellent piece of work. Last night he sang his share of the duo in the second act with splendid power and intense feeling. Mlle. Olitzka was a competent, though not brilliant, Ortrud, and M. de Vries was tolerable as the Herald. The work of the chorus was generally better done than at the last performance, and the orchestra was a fine instrument under the guidance of Mr. Seidl. The performance as a whole was truthful in its dramatic disposition, and surcharged with poetic vitality. The managers of the Opera House may justly feel proud of their "Lohengrin."

Composer Klein to Give a Concert.

Bruno Oscar Klein, the composer, will give a concert at Carnegie Hall next Saturday evening, with a programme consisting entirely of his own compositions, including the opera "Kenilworth." He will be assisted by Miss Caroline Montefiore, dramatic soprano; Mrs. Grau-Meir, mezzo soprano; Charles Kaiser, tenor; Max Treumann, baritone; Alexander Lambert, pianist, and Nahan Franko's orchestra of sixty, conducted by Otto Lohse.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Victor Stanley of England is at the Brevoort.

—John E. Redmond M. P., of Dublin, is at the Hoffman.

—Robert C. Ogden of Philadelphia is at the Albemarle.

—Judge William L. Learned of Albany is at the Normandie.

—Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler of Vermont is at the Murray Hill.

—Gen. George J. Magee of Watkins, N. Y., is at the Waldorf.

—John W. Doane and Norman B. Ream of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—The Rev. Dr. W. W. Battershall of Albany is at the Park Avenue.

—John D. McDonald of Boston and F. W. Huidekoper of Washington are at the Plaza.

—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Consul General at Havana, is at the Marlborough.

—Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg and Larz Anderson, Secretary of the United States Embassy at Rome, are at the Holland.

—Charles Dove of Boston, C. S. Price of Philadelphia, and Charles W. Jefferson of Schenectady are at the Westminster.

—James H. Coffey of Boston, C. S. Griswold of Rochester, and T. W. Bakewell and A. H. Clarke of Pittsburg are at the Astor.

—Henry D. Hyde and A. A. Hamerick of Boston, C. B. Beach of Chicago, and William J. Milne of Albany are at the Manhattan.

—George E. Shaw and C. H. Tobey of Chicago, James M. Gibbons of Boston, and John C. Cobb of Portland, Me., are at the Everett.

—Edward Howe of Baltimore, Walter Thomas of Boston, H. F. Day of Buffalo, and Charles Samter of Philadelphia are at the Imperial.

—W. B. Stevens and Edward Sharp of Boston, Charles R. Rogers of New Haven, and W. J. Eaton of Albany are at the Grand Union.

—George P. Peck of Syracuse, C. F. Graham of Chicago, H. F. Gergens of Cincinnati, and Samuel Hall of Minneapolis are at the Netherland.

—Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, N. Y; Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff, and Gardiner G. Hubbard of Washington, D. C., are at the Gilsey.

—Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington, ex-Senator J. N. Camden of West Virginia, and Augustus C. Hamlin of Bangor, Me., are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Athol Silk Company, Boston, Mass.; D. E. Adams, silks; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

—Bissel, C. H., & Co., Southington, Conn.; C. H. Bissel, dry goods, 60 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. P. Donahoe, domestics, 258 Church Street.

—Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Martin, clothing, 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss M. Strauss, millinery, 58 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Gross & Strauss, Worcester, Mass.; M. Gross, dry goods, &c.; Belvedere House.

—Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

—Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Chicago, Ill.; H. Hart, woolens; M. Hart, woolens; 727 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

—Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; W. Morse, flannels; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

—Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; S. A. Heiser, white goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Holmes & Ide, Troy, N. Y.; H. Holmes, linens; Hotel Manhattan.

—Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Langfeld, D., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Keene, cloaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.

—Mather, A. C., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Mather, kid gloves; Hotel Imperial.

—Millhiser, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; E. Millhiser, 258 Church Street; Holland House.

—Nathan & Holm, San Francisco, Cal.; H. Nathan, millinery; Stewart House.

—Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Raub Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. L. Raub, furnishing goods, 41 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Richardson - Robertson - Byrne Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. C. Byrne, domestics and dress goods, 51 Leonard Street.

—Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; I. S. Levy, cloaks and shawls, 65 Wooster Street; Belvedere House.

—Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Stoneman, G. T., Albany, N. Y., knit goods; Holland House.

—Tennis, O. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. B. Tennis, hats; Hoffman House.

—White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. J. Arthur, rugs, 70 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, 418 Broadway; Holland House.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Alfred Hennen Mure.

Alfred Hennen Mure died suddenly at his residence, 41 West Sixty-fourth Street, Sunday morning. Mr. Mure was well known in Wall Street circles as a financial writer, and was the Wall Street correspondent of a number of out-of-town papers. His father was British Consul at New Orleans for many years, before and during the war of the rebellion, and it was in that city young Mure was born and subsequently began his newspaper career. His mother was Caroline Hennen, daughter of Alfred Hennen, the Nestor of the bar of Louisiana and prominent in social and political circles of his time. He was a nephew of John A. Morris, the famous horseman. Mr. Mure was popular among his associates, and stood high in his profession. He was city editor of The New York World under Manton Marble. His death was a shock to those who knew him. Sunday morning he arose as usual, but about 9 o'clock threw up his hands and fell to the floor dead. His death is attributed to apoplexy.

George L. Catlin.

George L. Catlin of Paterson, N. J., died in St. Luke's Hospital yesterday while undergoing an operation. He was born on Staten Island Feb. 13, 1840. He was connected with the families of Gov. Morton and Gen. J. Watts Kearney. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1860.

At the outbreak of the war he went to the front a private. He served through the war and came out a Lieutenant. After the war he became a newspaper writer, and served for a time as an editorial writer for The Commercial Advertiser of this city.

He was in the Consular Service seventeen years. He first went to Rochelle, France. From there he went to Stuttgart, and from there to Zurich. He was there when, about a year ago, he was replaced by a Democrat.

Mr. Catlin leaves a wife and two daughters. His son-in-law, James De Wolf, recently committed suicide in Paterson because he was separated from his wife.

David Clark.

David Clark of 270 West Seventy-ninth Street, one of the oldest and best known florists in the city, died at his residence, Sunday morning, at the age of seventy-one years. He was born in Ireland, and came to this country at an early age. He was fond of flowers, and engaged in the business of florist soon after settling here. From a small beginning, he advanced to a leading position in that trade, and his glass hothouses at the Boulevard and West Seventy-fourth Street became among the most extensive in this city. He was highly esteemed by his business associates and friends, and was one of the prime movers in organizing the New York Florists' Club and the Retail Florists' Protective League. He was a member of Manitou Lodge, F. and A. M., and of Bloomingdale Lodge, Knights of Honor. He leaves a wife and two sons. The funeral services will be held at the residence at 11 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. Mary A. C. Robertson.

Mrs. Mary A. Garfield Robertson died Sunday at Peekskill at the age of eighty-five. She had been ill a long time, having had a stroke of paralysis, from which she did not recover. Her husband, James Robertson, died Jan. 20, 1880. Their children still living are ex-Senator George W. Robertson of Peekskill, Frederick Robertson of Brooklyn, Amelia, wife of Bishop C. D. Foss of Philadelphia; Emilie, wife of William D. Southard, ex-

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Suburban Company of Chicago Filed a Heavy Mortgage to Secure Bonds.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—A mortgage for $3,000,000, covering all of the real and personal property, right, and franchises now owned by the Suburban Railroad Company, to the Chicago Title and Trust Company was filed for record to-day.

It is given to secure an issue of twenty-year 5 per cent. gold interest-bearing bonds, to be dated March 2, 1896, and mature in 1916. An immediate issue of $1,250,000 of the bonds will be made, with which the company will build a double-track road from Harrison and West Forty-eighth Streets west through Cicero and Harlem to Desplaines Avenue. It will also build a double-track road in Twenty-second Street in Cicero, and another in Robinson Avenue. It is also to defray the expenses of equiping with electricity the line of railroad in Cicero. The remaining $1,750,000 will be used to purchase additional equipment and right of way.

OPPOSE COLLATERAL TRUST PLAN.

The Morgan Committee on Proposed Union Pacific Reorganization.

Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, John A. Stewart, Edward King, and Alexander E. Orr of the committee under the trust indenture of the Union Pacific Railway Company of Sept. 4, 1891, and J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., trustees, have issued a circular to the holders of the collateral 6 per cent. notes, which says:

"At a meeting of the committee, held this day, the Chairman submitted to the committee a letter received by him, inclosing a copy of a proposed plan of reorganization of the Union Pacific notes.

"After a full discussion it was resolved that, in the opinion of this committee, the proposed plan of reorganization is undesirable; that this committee are proceeding with all possible dispatch to liquidate the trust, with a view to paying out the outstanding notes and retaining the equity in the securities for benefit of the Union Pacific Railway Company or its legal successors, and that, in their opinion, the interests of the note holders are sufficiently and adequately protected by the course they are pursuing for the liquidation of the trust.

"The committee reaffirms the statement already made in their circular of April 4, 1895, to the note holders, that, in their opinion, the securities held under the collateral trust are more than adequate for the ultimate redemption of the outstanding notes, with interest at 6 per cent. until the date of payment."

The above is in opposition to the plan of reorganization of Union Pacific set forth by John G. Moore, James W. Alexander, and Edward F. Atkins, and published Dec. 13 in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

Its New Bonds Taken by a New York Syndicate.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 14.—The new issue of $3,000,000 4½ per cent. Short Line bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, to be delivered next month, was taken by a New York syndicate, who made a handsome profit, the bonds selling from 102 to 103, and the entire issue being sold in three days. The purchasers were mostly holders of the 6 per cent. bonds, which became due Jan. 1.

The market has been an active one and it is believed the price of the bonds will go higher, and some are holding now at 105. The sales to-day included $25,000 at 103, $25,000 at 102¾, and a large block at 102½, which was the closing price Saturday. The New York syndicate, which paid par, cleared $75,000 in a week. Of the bonds $67,000 sold for 103 and $60,000 for 103¼. The total sales for the day were $182,000. There was also marked activity in other Louisville and Nashville securities, unified fours bringing 79¾.

A RECEIVER ASKED FOR.

The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Has Defaulted on Interest.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 14.—Attorneys for the Central Trust Company of New York and James Murdock of Lafayette, Ind., filed a bill of complaint this morning with the Clerk of the Federal court, asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway, and the foreclosure of the mortgage held by the complainants.

The complaint states that Sept. 1, 1894, the road executed a mortgage on the property in favor of the Central Trust Company. Dec. 7, 1894, the road issued $1,000,000 in bonds. On Dec. 1 of this year, the complaint recites, the road failed to pay interest due, amounting to $17,725. For that reason the appointment of a receiver is asked for to take possession of the road and operate the property for the benefit of the company until such a time as it shall be sold.

The Nation Recovers the Lands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The United States to-day won its suit against the Oregon and California Railroad Company and the Oregon Central and Eastern Railroad Company, for possession of the lands within the northwest quadrant of the circle, of which Forest Grove, Oregon, is the centre, within a radius of twenty miles, which were originally granted to the Oregon Central and forfeited by act of Congress for failure to complete the line as proposed. The Oregon Central disposed of its rights to the Oregon and California, and both were made defendants. The Circuit Court for Oregon gave judgment for the United States, but the Court of Appeals reversed that. The Supreme Court of the United States, in an opinion announced by the Chief Justice, reversed the decision of the Court of Appeals and sustained the Circuit Court.

The Receivership Continues.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 14.—The motion which was made to remove Messrs. Hayes and Smith from the receivership of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad has been denied. The present receivership goes on in connection with the Central Vermont receivership. The argument against granting the motion was made by B. F. Fifield of this city before the United States Circuit Court in New York City last week.

Manager of Union Traction Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—The Board of Directors of the Union Traction Company to-day elected John D. Parsons of Chicago as Vice President and General Manager of the company, to take effect at once. Mr. Parsons is now Vice President and General Manager of the West Side Chicago Street Railway.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The hearing before the State Railroad Commission at the Chamber of Commerce on the application of the New York and Brooklyn Railroad Company for permission to construct a tunnel railroad between New York and Brooklyn has been postponed until to-morrow.

—The net receipts of the Illinois Central Railroad for October were $2,153,227, a decrease of $335,634 compared with the same month of last year. Gross receipts for November are estimated at $1,871,691, an estimated decrease of $285,697 compared with November, 1895.

—The Joint Traffic Association yesterday issued a circular approving the three revised protective forms of special excursion tickets, which will be recognized as standard for meetings, conventions, &c., in Joint Traffic jurisdiction, and for which the issue of round trip tickets is authorized.

—The compressed-air engine for experimental service by the Manhattan Railway Company is about completed, at Rome, N. Y. It will be ready for testing on the elevated roads by Jan. 1. It will first be tried on the tracks of the New York Central to determine its power in drawing heavy loads.

—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad is about to contract for a power house and two 850-kilowatt dynamos, to cost more than $100,000, for an electrical plant at Berlin, Conn. With this equipment it proposes to meet competition by trolley parallels. The motive power will be for the Middletown and New Britain branches of the New Haven and the single track branch of the New England, between New Britain and Hartford.

—The Joint Traffic Association has issued a circular confirming the rates on new steel and iron rails, to expire March 31, 1897, with the customary stipulation. The rates concern shipments to the Western termini of the trunk lines and points taking same rates from Chicago and South Chicago, Joliet and Milwaukee, from Lorain (Ohio to Huntington, Kenova, and Point Pleasant, West Va., on traffic beyond and Bessemer and points taking the same rates to such destinations. Bessemer rates will be applied to shipments from the Wheeling district in both directions.

—The Traffic Association has issued a circular in regard to Canadian excursions from the Canadian Northwest, which says that such Christmas and New Year holidays' excursion fares from intermediate points in the United States, or as basing fares in connection with authorized or unauthorized excursion fares over Eastern lines in the United States, for the issuance and sale of through tickets from or to points in the United States, is unauthorized. The association adds the warning that the acceptance by any Joint Traffic Association line of tickets so issued will be illegitimate, and will subject such line to responsibility under the articles of organization.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...7:17	Sun sets...4:34	Moon sets...8:02	

HIGH WATER DEC. 15.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate
3:45 A. M.	4:32 A. M.	6:21 A. M.
4:03 P. M.	4:49 P. M.	6:29 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 15.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Asloun	Gibraltar	Nov. 29
Chicago City	Swansea	Dec. 1
Circassia	Glasgow	Dec. 4
Coro-Coro	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Critic	Dundee	Dec. 1
El Mar	New Orleans	Dec. 10
Friesland	Antwerp	Dec. 5
George Heaton	Gibraltar	Nov. 30
Hudson	New Orleans	Dec. 8
Iona	Shields	Nov. 21
Marengo	Newcastle	Nov. 28
Manuka	Gibraltar	Nov. 30
Martello	Christiansand	Dec. 3
Pauline	Shields	Nov. 18
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	Dec. 2
Starlight	Swansea	Nov. 27
Tower Hill	London	Nov. 20
Wells City	Swansea	Nov. 28
Whickham	Gibraltar	Nov. 25

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Dec. 13
Concho	Galveston	Dec. 9
Mohawk	London	Dec. 10
Philadelphia	Guayra	Dec. 10
Scottsville	St. Lucia	Dec. 8
Willehad	Bremen	Dec. 4
Yucatan	Havana	Dec. 12

THURSDAY, DEC. 17.

Dunstan	Para	Dec. 9
Edwin	Gibraltar	Dec. 1
Ems	Gibraltar	Dec. 9
Genil	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Lahn	Bremen	Dec. 9
Sorrento	Hamburg	Dec. 3

FRIDAY, DEC. 18.

Comal	Galveston	Dec. 12
Idaho	London	Dec. 3
El Sol	New Orleans	Dec. 13
Micmac	Swansea	Dec. 6
Munchen	Bremen	Dec. 6
Peconic	Gibraltar	Dec. 4

SATURDAY, DEC. 19.

Etruria	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Paris	Southampton	Dec. 12
Rhodora	Swansea	Dec. 4
St. Cuthbert	Antwerp	Dec. 6

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Spree	Dec. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Col. B'n'g'on.	Dec. 15	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Seminole	Dec. 15	Jacks'ville.	Pier 29 E. R.
Madiana	Dec. 15	Wind'd Isl.	39 Broadway.
St. Louis	Dec. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Dec. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Dec. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Brattan	Dec. 16	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Trinidad	Dec. 17	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Colorado	Dec. 17	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Mohawk	Dec. 17	London	1 Broadway.
Norwegian	Dec. 17	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Hudson	Dec. 19	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Ardanrose	Dec. 19	Jeremie	24 State St.
Idaho	Dec. 19	London	22 State St.
Sarnia	Dec. 19	Naples	61 Broadway.
Lucania	Dec. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Dec. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	Dec. 19	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Heverlee	Dec. 19	Fern'b'co	301 Prod. Ex.
Spaarndam	Dec. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Dec. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Gregory	Dec. 21	Rio de Janeiro	80 Wall St.
Valecia	Dec. 21	Colon	29 Broadway.
Lahn	Dec. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Dec. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Paris	Dec. 23	S'th'mpton.	6 Bowling Gr.
Queenstown	Dec. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Dec. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Dec. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Mobile	Dec. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Werkendam	Dec. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Glasgow	Dec. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Dec. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Dec. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Dec. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Dec. 30	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Dec. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Dec. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Dec. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caandam	Dec. 31	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Massachusetts	Jan. 2	London	1 Broadway.
Campania	Jan. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Jan. 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Jan. 2	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ongaline	Jan. 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Jan. 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Jan. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	Jan. 5	Genoa	37 Broadway.
St. Louis	Jan. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Jan. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Clive	Jan. 7	N'ples, G'a	61 Broadway.

Arrived—New York, Monday, Dec. 14.

SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) Smith, Jeremie Nov. 28, Greytown Dec. 5, and Port Limon 7th, with mdse. and one passenger to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M. today.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Keller, Hamburg Nov. 27, in ballast to G. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 this morning.

SS La Grande Duchesse, Hanlon, from Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Saginaw, Johnson, San Domingo City Dec. 4, Macoris 5th, Sanchez and Samana 6th, Puerto Plata and Monte Cristi 7th, and Turk's Island 8th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) Nickerson, Port Antonio Dec. 7, Porto Morant and Kingston 8th, with fruit and passengers to Irving Cadmus & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 A. M. to-day.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Saratoga, Buck, Tampico Dec. 6 and Havana 10th, with mdse. and passengers to James F. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:50 A. M. to-day.

SS Cristobal Condal, (Span.,) Aguirre, Vera Cruz Dec. 4, Progreso 6th, and Havana 10th, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M. to-day.

Sailed.

SS Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond; Sixtus, for Java.

Spoken.

Bark Grenada, (Br.,) Capt. Gardner, from Buenos Ayres Nov. 6 for Algoa Bay, was in collision in Algoa Bay with bark Christiane, (Nor.,) Capt. Gunderson, from Fredrikstad Aug. 22 for Algoa Bay. Both vessels sustained slight damage.

Bark Mabel, (Nor.,) Capt. Lunde, from Pernambuco Nov. 13 for Barbados, has arrived at the latter port, with her bulwarks stove and deck damaged. Part of her cargo had to be jettisoned.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 14, 9:30 P. M., northeast, moderate, clear.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—SS Norman Isles, (Nor.,) from New York Sept. 18, via West Hartlepool Dec. 7, for Shanghai, passed Sagres yesterday.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from Rotterdam for New York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Capt. Kohlenbeck, from New York Dec. 3 for Bremen, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Aleria, (Br.,) Capt. Valliat, sld. from Naples for New York Dec. 12.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Curel, sld. from Bordeaux for New York Dec. 12.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, from New York Nov. 8, arr. at Stettin Dec. 10.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from New York Nov. 19, arr. at Christiansand Dec. 11.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Bourge, from New York Nov. 10, arr. at Marseilles Dec. 12.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Russell, from New York Nov. 29, arr. at Manchester Dec. 12.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New York Nov. 28, arr. at Rotterdam Dec. 12.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, from New York Nov. 27, arr. at Lisbon yesterday.

SS St. Irene, (Br.,) Capt. Attree, from New York Nov. 28, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Boyne, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, from New York Nov. 25, arr. at Stockton to-day.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ochelman, from New York Nov. 29, arr. at London to-day.

SS New York, from New York for Samana Bay, at Ponta Plata Dec. 7, to leave same date for San Domingo.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York for Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 1 P. M. yesterday.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, for New York, sld. from Hamburg at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, for New York, sld. from Bremerhaven at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Origen, (Br.,) Capt. Johnson, from New York for Para, sld. from Barbados Dec. 10.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, for New York, sld. from Bristol to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 19 will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Spree, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Spree";) at 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Tuscar, (letters must be directed "per Tuscar.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Louis";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until ten minutes before the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, via Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at $3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, Petit Goave, and Jeremie, per steamship Delaware; at 1 PM for Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Catania, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Catania";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana; at 1 PM for Port de Paix and Aux Cayes, per steamship Schleswig, (letters for Inagua and Gonaives must be directed "per Schleswig.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

SATURDAY.—At 11 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Colon, per steamship Alleghany; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Ardanrose, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adanrose";) at 12 M for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad British, and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw.

SUNDAY.—At 5 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Cuba, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:00 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. 18, at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 11 at 6:30 PM. Mails for all parts of Europe, including those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 12 at 7:30 AM, 13 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria, with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New York, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Spree, Tu., Dec. 15, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Jan. 5, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Dec. 22, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Jan. 12, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Dec. 29, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Jan. 19, 10 AM

OELRICHS & Co., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 5d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Dec. 30, 11 AM | Werra, Jan. 16, 10 AM
*Columbia, Jan. 9, 11 AM | †Ems, Jan. 23, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Jan. 9, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of January 5th and January 16th will proceed to Alexandria.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Cherbourg, Paris, Southampton (London), & Hamburg
SPRING SEASON OPENS MARCH 15, 1897.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 9 | ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 6
PARIS.....Dec. 23 | PARIS.....Jan. 13
NEW YORK.....Dec. 30 | NEW YORK.....Jan. 20

WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico,
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Noordland, Dec. 16, noon | Kensington, Dec. 30, 1 PM
Friesland, Dec. 23, noon | Westernland, Jan. 6, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Dec. 19, 9 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Dec. 26, 5 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Dec. 19, 2 PM | Aurania, Jan. 9, 10 AM
Etruria, Dec. 26, 10 AM | Lucania, Jan. 16, 2 PM
Campania, Jan. 2, 3 PM | Servia, Jan. 23, 9 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE

Majestic, Dec. 16, Noon | Majestic, Jan. 13, Noon
Germanic, Dec. 23, Noon | Germanic, Jan. 20, Noon
Teutonic, Dec. 30, Noon | Teutonic, Jan. 26, Noon
Britannic, Jan. 6, Noon | Britannic, Feb. 3, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE, Jacksonville direct, Tuesday, Dec. 15
IROQUOIS, Charleston, Jacksonville, Wed., Dec. 16
ALGONQUIN, Charleston, Jacksonville, Fri., Dec. 18
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Dec. 21
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES from N.Y.
SUNNY SEA TRIPS FOR WINTER MONTHS.
Tickets to all Winter Resorts in Florida, Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Hot Springs, Ark., &c. We mail free our 56-page book
"WINTER TOURS."
C. H. Mallory & Co., Pier 20, E. R., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE
Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Haifa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO TO THE WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA will leave New York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

Jamaica

Personally Conducted and Independent.
And Other West Indian 25-Day 39-Day Tours.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.
Illustrated book of tour free on request.
E. M. Jenkins & Co., Agts. for Pierce's Excursion Co.
273 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Dec. 19, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.....Dec. 29, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Jan. 7, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Jan. 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF INDIA..Jan. 4, March 29, May 31
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Feb. 1, April 19, June 21
EMPRESS OF CHINA..March 1, May 10, July 12
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA, Jan. 8. WARRIMOO, Feb. 8.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply to 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamer leaves Pier 24 N. R., foot of Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats leave foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to the seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday. For Syracuse, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains between 155th St.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT TO CHRIST.

Appeal to This Public by the National Armenian Relief Committee.

The National Armenian Relief Committee has issued the following appeal:

"Two thousand years ago was heard in Ramah the voice of 'Rachel weeping for her children.' To-day is borne to us from the same country the wailing of little orphans, homeless, naked, and hungry. This is the work of the modern Herod—Hamid II.

"Here, Christmas bells ringing through thousands of happy, comfortable Christian homes, 'Peace on earth, good will to men.' There, where Christianity first found its welcome, 100,000 orphan children of martyrs waiting the coming of the barest necessities of life.

"Never did the 'King's business' call for greater haste. 'Pulling up grass and eating it, roots and all'; 'whole villages cry as we pass: "We are hungry"'; 'dying daily, from cold, hunger, fever, and exposure'; 'huddled in stables'; 'begging from door to door'; 'wandering about like dogs, eating and sleeping where they can'—such are the reports of eye witnesses.

"The relief of these sufferers of Christ is entirely practicable through our heroic American missionaries, who are staying at their posts all through the devastated regions, anxious and able to do this very work. If left to the tender mercies of the Turks the children will be brought up as Moslems, the girls being forced into Turkish harems.

"The paltry sum of $12 will support one of these orphans for a year. No expense is needed for buildings or for salaries of those in charge.

"How dare we celebrate the birth of the Christ with costly gifts one to another, with pomp and circumstance, while those of whom He spoke, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me,' perish with hunger?

"Oh, happy children in this favored land! Will you not this year make a birthday gift to the Christ Child Himself, represented by one of these? Oh, young men and women, consecrated to the King's work! What better service can you render 'In His Name' than the caring for one of His own little ones? Oh, parents with empty cradles and vacant chairs! Your darlings need your tender care no longer. They are past your voice to lull, or kiss to waken, happy

"'In the far land to shine and sing
Before the Beautiful, the King,
Who every day doth Christmas make.'

"But these other children wandering in the blackness of despair, reach out to you their tiny hands for the love and pity they so sorely need. Is not this a work that you may do in memory of your loved and lost?

"Any gifts for this object should be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, marked 'For the Orphan Fund of the National Armenian Relief Committee.' Send for literature and further information to the Rev. F. D. Greene, Secretary, 68 Bible House, New York."

TO AID THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Theatrical Managers and Performers Volunteer Their Services.

In aid of the humane purpose to establish rooms in the Hahnemann Hospital for the benefit of sick or disabled members of the National Guard and their wives and children there will be given at the Academy of Music, on Thursday afternoon next, one of the most noteworthy entertainments ever given in this city. The managers of nearly every theatre in town have not only permitted, but urged, their principal performers to volunteer for this occasion, and the result has been the arrangement of a programme of which the following is an outline:

One act from Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag"; the Smith and Rice Company in an act of "My Friend from India"; by permission of Messrs. Koster & Bial, Lew Dockstader, the Glinserettis, Werner and Rieder, the Tyrolean vocalists, and Williams and Walker; Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger will give a portion of "Jack and the Beanstalk," introducing Donnelly and Girard; Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre Stock Company will give a one-act play; Fred C. Whitney's Comic Opera Company in the principal act of "Brian Boru"; two musical selections by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, augumented to seventy pieces, under the leadership of Bandmaster William Bayne; by permission of Mr. Grau, two artists from the Metropolitan Opera House Company; Rose Coghlan in "Nance Oldfield," and one act of the "Two Little Vagrants."

The incidental music for all the companies will be by the orchestra of the theatres where they are now playing. The house will be decorated, and in the vestibule will be a flower booth, where the following ladies, under the direction of Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, will sell flowers and souvenir programmes: Louise Galloway, Kenyon Bishop, Carrie Keeler, Marion Abbott, Dallas Tyler, Anna Robinson, Margaret Robinson, Kate Lester, Belle Bucklin, Laura Bellini, Madge Deane, Amelia Summerville, Merri Osborne, Josephine Hall, Madge Lessing, Hilda Hollins, Maude Hollins, Helen Macbeth, Grace Filkins, Lavinia Shannon, Beatrice Morgan, Ella Salisbury, and Bijou Fernandez.

REACHED THE CENTURY MARK.

The Rev. Emanuel Schwab Celebrated His One Hundredth Birthday.

The Rev. Emanuel Schwab of 321 East Fifty-sixth Street celebrated yesterday the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. He was born at Roedelheim, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. As a young man he practiced law. In 1854 he came to this country and was a rabbi in Bridgeport, Conn., and in Schenectady, N. Y.

The members of Humboldt Lodge, of which Mr. Schwab was a founder and is now the only living charter member, gave him a reception yesterday that continued late into the night. The lodge presented to him a large basket of flowers, in which was a twenty-dollar gold piece, in commemoration of his having voted for sound money at the recent election. A resolution in German prepared by the lodge and signed by Henry Lobenthal, President; M. Simon, Secretary; I. Rosenstein, Cashier, and S. Schreiber, S. Gottsegen, I. Schneittacher, L. Roos, J. Bachrach, and H. Michelson, committee, was also presented to Mr. Schwab.

The memory of the old gentleman is still good, and he recalls incidents of his early youth. He was twice married, but had no children, and his second wife died a number of years ago. He still performs some of the duties of a rabbi, and two weeks ago married Miss Clara Sohnschein to Maurice Beck. On Dec. 27 he will preside at the silver wedding services of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Weil.

A Brick Fell on Him.

Walter H. Palmer, Treasurer of the Park Theatre in Brooklyn, was passing 225 William Street, in this city, where a new building is being erected, yesterday, when a brick fell from the third floor, striking him on the head. His derby hat was crushed, and the brick split the scalp open for several inches on the left side of the head. The wound was dressed by an ambulance surgeon, and Mr. Palmer went home. He will be confined to his house only a few days.

Flint's Fine Furniture
Serviceable Gifts.
Chiffoniers $6.50

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—MERCANTILE SUPPLY COMPANY.—Frank Douglas yesterday obtained three judgments, aggregating $3,340, against the Mercantile Supply Company, dealer in bicycles, &c., formerly at 41 Barclay Street.

—HANS REINHARDT.—Schedules of Hans Reinhardt, dealer in plumbing supplies at 273 Pearl Street, show total liabilities of $30,858, of which $10,547 are contingent; nominal assets, $22,037; actual assets, $21,018.

—GEORGE FINCK.—George Finck yesterday confessed judgment for $4,069 in favor of Emily F. Elliott, who holds his note for money loaned to him by F. Finck. Execution was issued to the Sheriff. He is a lawyer at 145 Broadway.

—TATTERSALLS OF NEW YORK.—Application was made to Judge Truax of the Supreme Court yesterday for the appointment of a receiver for Tattersalls of New York by Manager W. G. Ross, who brought the action on his own behalf, and as trustee of the debenture bonds. The appointment of a receiver was postponed for two days in order that the attorneys could agree upon the form of the order of appointment.

—HERMAN MEYERHEIM.—Herman Meyerheim, dealer in men's furnishing goods, at 3 Chatham Square and 67 Bowery, made an assignment yesterday to Abraham Schaap, an auctioneer, of 416 Broadway, givin preferences to the Bowery Bank for $2,000, and Tillie Meyerheim for $300. He has been in this business since April, 1890, and bought out M. Weill & Co., in December, 1893. He has heretofore claimed a capital of over $9,000.

—SOLOMON FRANK.—The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the place of business of Solomon Frank, wholesale liquor dealer, at 94 Warren Street, on two claims for $468. He has been in business over twenty-five years, formerly had a large trade, and two years ago claimed to be worth $18,000. Since then business has been very dull, and it was said there was not enough in it to pay more than living expenses. Horwitz & Hershfield, his attorneys, said that they did not think the liabilities would exceed $10,000 and attributed the failure to dull business and poor collections.

—SUMWALT & JONES.—Charles H. Sumwalt and William I. Jones, composing the firm of Sumwalt & Jones, grinders of spices and manufacturers of baking powder and flavoring extracts at 232 and 234 Greenwich Street, made an assignment yesterday to Herbert Noble, giving a preference to Mrs. Emily J. Sumwalt of Baltimore for $1,911. Mr. Jones is on the road, and was at Stanley, Va., when the assignment was signed. Mr. Sumwalt has just returned from the road, and was unable yesterday to give even an approximate estimate of the liabilities and assets. The assignment was caused by depression in trade and being harassed by a few creditors. It was made to gain time, and Mr. Sumwalt expected they would come out all right. They began business in January, 1895, and use the style of the Argo Mills.

—GEORGE MATHER'S SONS.—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky yesterday took charge of the place of business of George Mather's Sons, (corporation,) manufacturers of printers' ink at 29 Rose Street, whose factory is at Long Island City, on executions for $8,013, of which $5,326 was in favor of Mary Louise Perlee on notes of the company, and $2,687 in favor of Clarence M. Perlee for rent of the factory. The present business is a reorganization of George Mather's Sons Company, which went into the hands of a receiver in April, 1894, when a settlement was effected with the creditors, the latter taking stock in the new company for the amount of their claims. The new company was capitalized at $200,000, half preferred and half common stock, and bonds of $100,000 were issued, secured by a chattel mortgage on the plant. The new company was incorporated on Aug. 6, 1895, under New York laws, Ralph N. Perlee became President, Clarence M. Perlee Vice President, and George L. Fenner Secretary. The business has been established twenty-seven years. The officers were in consultation over the affairs yesterday, and it was finally decided to make an assignment. The deed was filed in the County Clerk's office a few minutes before 4 P. M., Franklin A. Chapman being the assignee. Secretary Fenner said that an unexpected demand was made upon the company for the payment of the above claims, and, not being able to pay the money, executions had been taken out. Business has been dull on account of the general depression, and the company was unable to realize upon its outside investments, particularly in Chicago. He could not tell the liabilities definitely, but did not think they would exceed $30,000 outside of the bonded indebtedness.

Out of Town.

—WILLIAM H. BURNS.—William H. Burns, manufacturer of misses' and children's shoes at Danvers, Mass., has made an assignment to Everett E. Eaton. The liabilities are about $25,000; assets not stated.

—FILIP & RAICHART COMPANY.—The Filip & Raichart Company, manufacturers of sash, doors, and blinds at Chicago, has made an assignment. The assets are estimated at $30,000 and the liabilities at $28,000.

—KENWOOD BICYCLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Frank Douglass yesterday obtained judgment against the Kenwood Bicycle Manufacturing Company of Chicago for $1,320, for claims on notes and drafts. Execution was issued directed against property previously attached by the Sheriff.

—GEORGE B. SPEARIN & CO.—Chancellor McGill yesterday appointed George G. Tennant receiver for George B. Spearin & Co., bicycle dealers, of Jersey City and Bayonne, who recently assigned. The liabilities and assets were not stated. The stock in the two stores will be sold by the Sheriff next Thursday.

Judgments.

ALESSI, Alessandro—The National Broadway Bank, City of New York	1,081
ANABLE, Eliphalet N.—T. W. Dwyer	266
SAME—J. & J. W. Ellsworth Company	475
ANDERSON, Anton—R. Roach and another	448
BAAB, William F.—Albert Wittnauer	277
BEFFA, Claudio—L. Sasse and another	90
BORDEN, Belle—S. Haas and others	875
BRANDON, Alexander—Mary Ryall	32
BREID, Michael—Nellie Luning	1,063
BRENEN, Edward W., and Thomas E. Joy—R. Benedict and another	262
BROWNE, Richard E. M.—Elizabeth R. Sinclair	221
BROWN, William L.—New York Cab Company (Limited)	502
BUCHANAN, William C.—V. P. Gibney	426
CARROLL, James—William Fiss and John H. Doerr	1,749
CONLAN, Peter—G. Luyties and another	390
CONDON, Thomas G.—A. E. and Rudolph C. Taber	40
COOPER, Charles W. and Charles E. Metzger—F. H. Bawo and others	331
COOPER, John J.—M. Mayer	227
CREED, George H., as assignee, &c.—Amanda M. De Graf, executrix, and R. Hamilton, executor, &c	38,118
CORELL, Benjamin F. and Theodore Werner—B. Levy	945
CREVIER, Augustus E.—M. Wirths and others	1,825
CURTIS, Ellen L.—H. Stutelberg	130
DEL, Thompson Estella or Estella Del Poton—J. Smolensky	197
DUCKER Portable House Company—N. Taral	169
EHEHALT, William—G. B. Goldschmidt	510
EHRMAN, Yette—H. Simon	808
EVERHART, Franklin—D. Collins	4,069
FINCK, George—E. F. Elliott	243
FRANK, Solomon—E. B. Frank	224
SAME—R. G. Grunhut	2,741
FELKER, Curt C., individually and as manager—T. Jungman	345
FISCHER, Edward—F. Wippermann	269
FORDE, Clyde A.—A. K. P. Harvey	2,431
FRUDENTHAL, Julius—G. D. Sweetser and others	998
GARTNER, Moritz—J. C. Thompson and others	8,014
GEORGE MATHER'S SONS—Mary L. and Clarence M. Perlee, six judgments	102
GILLIES, John—J. O. Goodrich	123
GUNKEL, Gustave—D. J. Earley, receiver	216
HABER, Simon—J. Schweitzer	380
HALLENBECK, John A.—C. H. Bahrenburg and others	64
HATTERMANN, Marie, by guardian—Henry and Trina Siemann, costs	193
HECKMAN, Mary C.—G. Schworer	748
HERMAN, Jacob—N. Hobart and others	191
HOLT, William—George S. Hasbrouck	435
HUSTED, Sebina E. and Peter V.—L. S. Chase	5,527
INTERNATIONAL YACHT PUBLISHing Company—E. Stratton and another	50
KAHN, Robert J.—F. H. Dodd and others	142
KELLY, John—H. J. Heinz and others	5,052
KNEVALS, S. M., and H. A. Foote—The National Broadway Bank of New York	52
KREYLING, Paul, Jr.—I. Weiss and another	104
LEICHTMAN, Fannie—A. Herskovits	2,861
LINDHEIM, Moses—S. Ruppel	153
LOEHR, Jacob—The John Eichler Brewing Company	39
LAUGHLIN, Frank D.—J. L. Wandling	187
LEVY, Bernard S.—M. D. Keyes	83
MANNING, Franklin C.—G. Schweppenhauser	30
MAYER, Isaac—George Thomson	1,613
McGARRY, John—David Jones Company	267
McKIBBIN, James—Department of Buildings of the City of New York	1,320
MERCANTILE SUPPLY COMPANY and Kenwood Bicycle Manufacturing Company—F. Duglass	1,379
MERCANTILE SUPPLY COMPANY—F. Duglass (two judgments)	611,
MEYER, James H.—B. F. Writer	248
MURRAY, Thomas F.—Conover Fireplace Manufacturing Company	82
PAUR, Victor—M. Cassidy and others	241
PELL, H. Archie—I. Stern and others	86
PENNY, Frank—F. M. Smith	108
PERELL, Simon—J. Steiner and another	544
PHILIP, Sidney—W. P. Vannott	263
PIKE, Bois C.—S. H. Jaloszek	66
RAFALSKY, Mark—R. N. Spiers	184
REID, S. Chester—C. W. Berghorn	160
RICHARDS, Benjamin—Wilbur F. Corliss and others	380
ROSENBERG, Louis—M. J. O'Reilly	416
SCHMIDT, Herman W.—E. Zimmer and another	349
SMITH, William H.—R. O. Stebbins	130
SPRAGUE, Stephen H., and Gilaner A. Lumpkin—The R. Rothschild's Sons' Company	562
STAPF, Christian—J. Jabing and another	122
STERNSCHUSS, Jacob—Virginia B. Rogers and another, trustees	140
STOKES, William E. D.—F. R. Houghton, costs	49
STORK, Tobias—H. Elliott and another	110
STRANAHAN, Robert A.—Park & Tilford	128
SUDER, Frederick—The John Eichler Brewing Company	163
TEACKLE, Leontine B.—H. M. Warner	204
THE METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURance Company—A. Woehrle	502
THE MIAMI CYCLE MANUFACTURING Company—J. B. Gibson	82
THE MAYOR, &c.—J. Roos	253
SAME—A. S. Graefe	283
SAME—J. Mulqueen	24,915
SAME—John Hasselbeck	77
SAME—Leo Herzog	22
THE MAYOR, &c.—Selig Falk	183
SAME—F. Whittaker	180
SAME—Israel Cobe	99
SAME—J. Speckman	104
SAME—M. Cobe	131
SAME—J. Engel and another	128
SAME—Patrick J. Fitzgerald	201
SAME—P. Liberman	32
SAME—L. Cahn	94
SAME—A. J. Cobe	37
SAME—C. Engelhart	51
SAME—A. Ott	201
SAME—W. Kern	35
SAME—R. Languth	162
SAME—William Gerner	78
SAME—D. Wendelken and another	45
SAME—F. Keegan	36
SAME—J. Bunz	94
SAME—J. Waldman	97
SAME—P. L. Wuelfrath	35
SAME—H. Tauck	23
SAME—E. W. Turner	32
SAME—Ignats Schnitzer	57
SAME—A. Moelter	35
SAME—D. McEvoy	46
SAME—M. O'Connor	26
SAME—W. H. Cogle	73
SAME—J. Kettner	61
SAME—B. Schoenwald	85
SAME—J. Speckman	68
SAME—W. Ropp	192
SAME—A. Karatsonyi and another	71
SAME—A. Kopasz	119
SAME—M. A. Kraus	174
SAME—Sarah Israel	120
SAME—William W. Waterhouse	83
SAME—S. Hunt	83
SAME—L. W. How	166
SAME—T. Cowan	250
SAME—R. N. Arnow	500
SAME—S. A. Berlan	75
SAME—John Sullivan	82
SAME—M. Gallagher	100
SAME—Charles McAllister	90
SAME—H. M. Haar	126
SAME—G. S. Crum	88
THOMPSON, John W.—H. C. Green	72
ULMER, Samuel—G. Reismann and another	362
VOPELAK, Josef—A. Cherwat	93
WEILBACHER, Herman R.—G. H. Schumann	375
WESELOH, Henry—The John Eichler Brewing Company	184
WILZIN, Bruno M.—S. Langsdorf and another	1,391

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—COOK.—By two sisters in private families; one, lately landed, to do light chamberwork and make herself useful, and the other as good plain cook and assist with washing; best city reference. 1,052 3d Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to get position for chambermaid, who can assist at waiting in private family; can be highly recommended. Call, Tuesday or Wednesday, between 10 and 12, at 444 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By refined girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress in private family; very obliging; best reference. M. Tonney, 430 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; assist waiting; private family; best reference; last employer can be seen. 410 West 50th St., Donoghue's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent, first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work if required; American private family; good reference. 215 East 43d St. Mrs. Neville.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook, in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city references. Ring Miss McCarthy's bell, 208 East 58th St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl as cook and first-class laundress in small private family; good baker, and economical; city reference. 760 10th Av., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook in a private family; excellent city reference; understands business in all branches. 328 East 36th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; first-class bread and cake baker; also fancy cooking; first-class city reference. M. T., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—Competent cook; understands good family cooking; no objections to country; city reference. B. W., 452 6th Avenue.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook; would assist with housekeeping; best of reference; country preferred. M. M., 452 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; city references. A., Box 23, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a woman as cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, desserts; good baker; best references. 210 East 30th St.

COOK.—By a good cook, with excellent references, to go out by the day or week. 203 East 33d St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By competent woman; good family cook; would assist with washing; good city reference. 296 East 29th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of dishes; best city reference. Cook, 217 West 36th St.

COOK.—By competent cook by day or week, or dinners and lunches. K. Farrell, 235 East 45th St.

COOK.—By a middle-aged woman as cook; city reference; lady can be seen. S. F., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class cook and laundress; city reference. 135 West 60th St. Sweeny.

COOK, &c.—By French cook and housekeeper; with gentlemen; city reference. J. P., 251 West 24th St.

COOK.—By good family cook; also good baker; best city references; no objection to country. Lutzen, 234 West 16th St., first floor.

COOK.—By competent cook; in a private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $35; best city reference. 820 3d Av., janitor's bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day to wash and iron; would take family wash home. 238 West 19th St., third floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady and her daughter would take charge of a gentleman's house; considerate treatment preferred to high salary; widower with children preferred. M. E. A., Box 85, Jamaica, N. Y.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do housework in small family; good references; city or country. 806 West 26th St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do housework; good cook and laundress; three years' references. 258 East 54th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat girl for general housework. 202 West 43d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks English and good German; competent in any duties of maid, in any style hairdressing; good seamstress; good city reference. American Flag, Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; seamstress, dressmaker, good packer, and useful; accustomed to travel; first-class reference. Jeanne, 586 7th Av., dyeing store.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; good packer and traveler; best city references. M. G., 208 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisian, speaking excellent French, as lady's maid; highest references. Call, before 12, at 12 West 26th St., present employer's.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and FIRST-CLASS COOK.—By a French couple in private family; thoroughly understand all their duties in every respect; willing and obliging; five years' references from last place. C. H., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By highly recommended butler; several years' excellent references from one place; other good references as to character and capability; perfectly sober and trustworthy; tall and of neat appearance. Benzon, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a single man who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; lady or gentleman seen. H. T., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—A lady giving up housekeeping would be very glad to recommend her butler, who has lived with her the last three years. T. Price, 202 East 52d St., or 639 Hotel Majestic.

BUTLER.—French; highly recommended; very tall; well mannered and competent; age, 34; lady will give personal reference. Butler, 112 West 21st St.

BUTLER.—Single-handed, with parlormaid, or as good second man; good references; speaks French and German. Joseph, Box 24, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly capable English servant; best city references; last employer can be seen. T. Butler, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; age, 33; very good city references. H. S., care of Mr. Romano, 35 Irving Place.

BUTLER.—By a French-Swiss, (32 years;) competent and willing; first-class references. Julliard, 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Belgian; understands his duties; sober and honest; city references. A, 388 6th Avenue.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; four years last place; left on account of family going abroad. E. B., 980 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By well-appearing man, (married;) competent and reliable; experienced, careful driver; highest city references; last employer can be seen. P. F., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., 311 West 43d St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; careful driver; strictly honest and sober; just disengaged; married; city or country; first-class reference. Coachman, 152 East 55th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires situation for coachman: reliable, married man; best reference; city or country. H. W. De Forest, 34 Broad St., former employer.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By Swede; single; strictly temperate; highly recommended and thoroughly experienced. 233 East 32d St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; care for furnace and go on carriage box; intelligent, reliable; best references. H. F., 115 East 31st St., care of Law.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN and WAITER.—By a young Frenchman in a private family; speaks little English; very willing and obliging; good city reference. Meylan, 271 7th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By young Englishman; age, 22; good experience and best personal references. W., Box 64, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE OPERATOR, EXPERIENCED, gives massage and magnetic treatment satisfactorily; French system. Address Hygiene, 753 6th Av.

PORTER, &c.—By handy man at any work; porter or collector. W. C., 219 East 36th St.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE COVERED TRUCKS and Horses.—Can give reference. T. Smith, 350 West 12th St.

THIRD or USEFUL MAN.—In house; willing and anxious to learn; good appearance. F. M., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED, AS ENTRY clerk or office assistant; quick and accurate. Scharff, 350 Roebling St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CAREFULLY SELECTED DOMESTIC SERVants. St. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau, 209 East 42d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

MEN AND WOMEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT and willing to work can learn of a permanent situation at good wages by writing at once to P. V. H., Box 283, Augusta, Maine.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCOTT, LEONARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thomas J. Briggs and Warren C. Briggs, as executors of the last will and testament of Rebecca Scott, deceased; Eva S. Fenyes, formerly Eva S. Muse, individually and as trustee for Leonora S. Muse, and Leonora S. Muse, James B. Scott, Charlotte J. Kitts, Matilda Martin, John Whitmore, Joel S. Whitmore, James Weeks, Caroline Perkins, Lavinia Chamberlin, Sarah A. Danover, Margaret A. Norcross, Caroline K. Day, Howard Scott, Willis Scott, Emma Scott, Rebecca W. Hobbs, William A. Scott, Joel C. Scott, Saida M. S. Palmer, Sarah A. Scott, Lydia Cameron, Jewett Palmer, trustee; New York Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, American Society Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Maurice Leyne, Potter and Noel, and to all persons interested in the estate of LEONARD SCOTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of January, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Thomas J. Briggs, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[Seal.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

J. H. V. A., S.

PORTER & KILVERT, Attorneys for Executor, 154 Nassau Street, New York. d15-law6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CLEVELAND, AUGUSTUS.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Maria E. Cleveland, individually and as co-trustee herein, and to Lucia A. Cleveland, Mary A. Cleveland, Henry D. Cleveland, Mary L. Reid, Henry C. Brown, the Institution for Indigent and Infirm Clergymen in the City of New-York, the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, City of New-York; St. Luke's Hospital in the City of New-York, the Nursery and Child's Hospital on Lexington Avenue in the City of New-York, the Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children in the City of New-York, the Institution for Aged and Infirm Women in the City of New-York, and the Sailors' Club and Reading Room in the City of Marseilles, France, and to all persons interested in the estate of AUGUSTUS CLEVELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the fifth day of January, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Augustus C. Brown, as trustee under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GEORGE A. PEASE, Attorney for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, New York City. n10-law6wTu

COVERT, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED COVERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at place of transacting business, No. 261 Washington St., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of November, 1896. MATILDA T. COVERT and EDWARD RUHLMAN, Administrators. FRANK H. REUMAN, Attorney for administrators, 108 Elizabeth St., New York City. n24-law6mTu

DEIGHAN, LUCY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCY C. DEIGHAN, late of the City of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edgar Whitlock, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of May next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of November, 1896. CHARLES YUNG, JOSEPH YOUNG, Executors. EDGAR WHITLOCK, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, New York City. n17-law6mTu

ELLIS, JOHN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. ELLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of July, 1896. AUGUSTUS V. ELLIS, Executor. HUBBARD HENDRICKSON, Attorney for Executor, 59 Wall St., New York City. jy28-law6mTu

HARTY, THOMAS F.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles H. Carr, Michael Carr, Hugh Carr, Joseph McGuire, Michael McGuire, John McGuire, Catharine Murphy, Ann Welling, cousins of THOMAS F. HARTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, and to the uncles and aunts of said decedent, Thomas F. Harty, on the part of his father, Michael Harty, deceased, and to the cousins of said decedent, Thomas F. Harty, who are children of his deceased uncles or aunts on the part of his father, Michael Harty, deceased, and to Patrick McGuire, an uncle of said decedent, Thomas F. Harty, on the part of his mother, Mary Harty, deceased, and to the cousins of said decedent, Thomas F. Harty, who are children of Patrick McGuire, the above-named maternal uncle of the decedent, Thomas F. Harty, send greeting:

Whereas, Thomas H. Riley of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the thirtieth day of October, 1896, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas F. Harty, late of the City and County of New York, deceased,

Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, d15-law6wTu Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HOFSASS, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. HOFSASS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in Middle Village, New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of December, 1896. JOHN NEEDERSTEIN, Executor, Middle Village, N. Y. d8-law6mTu

MACKAY, JR., JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. MACKAY, Junior, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Shipman, Larocque & Choate, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2nd day of January next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of June, 1896. JOHN W. MACKAY, Administrator. SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, 40 Wall St., New York City, Attorneys for Administrator. je30-law6mTu

PFEIFER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES PFEIFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, No. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1896. CHARLES PFEIFER, MATILDA PFEIFER, Administr

VETERAN PUGILISTS MEET

MACE AND DONOVAN, EX-CHAMPIONS, DON THE GLOVES.

Many Old-Timers in the Ring Spar in a Friendly Way Before a Large Crowd at a Benefit Performance.

"Jem" Mace, the ex-champion heavyweight pugilist, and "Mike" Donovan, formerly middleweight champion, sparred four rounds at the Broadway Athletic Club house last night. Mace is probably the hero of more ring fights than any other man living. He won the championship in 1861 and held it, except for a short time, until 1872. He is now sixty-eight years old and, although in fine condition for an old man, is naturally not as spry as he used to be. Prof. Donovan is several years younger than the Englishman, and he showed to much better advantage in the ring, being quicker and having more knowledge of modern ring tactics.

These two, with a host of other old-timers, appeared during the evening and gave exhibitions of sparring to the best of their ability. The entertainment was given for the benefit of Donovan and Mace, and it was well patronized. The big arena was well filled. Among those noticed in the building were Edward Kearney, Maxwell E. More, Samuel C. Austin, Ernest Staples, Chauncey Marshall, "Tom" O'Rourke, "Jim" Kennedy, Pat Powers, Jordan L. Mott, Jr., Bartow S. Weeks, Gen. T. L. Watson, Fred Hausling, and Arthur Moore.

All enjoyed the entertainment hugely and cheered each of the veterans as he appeared. John L. Sullivan, the ex-champion, was noticed as he entered the building, and was given a hearty reception. He looked odd, with the side whiskers he has grown recently. James J. Corbett was cheered when he appeared and looked fit to fight the "battle of his life." "Barney" Aaron, now sixty years old, and "Dooney" Harris, sixty-six years old, two veterans, were also well received.

The Opening Bouts.

"Charley" Harvey was greeted with a cheer when he climbed into the ring at 8:30, and announced that the opening contest would be a three-round bout between "Charley" Norton of England and "Denny" Keefe of Newark. All the bouts of the evening were friendly, that is to say, were not for points or a decision, and so the spectators were asked not to make unfavorable comments. The two boys danced about the ring, tapped each other lightly a few times, and then retired.

The three rounds between "Jim" Hall of Australia and P. Burns of Harlem were a mirth-provoking affair. Hall's long reach enabled him to keep Burns at arm's length most of the time, and to tap him on the face with scarcely an effort. In the last round, Burns chose to fight in and landed a few light blows on Hall's face and back, while the spectators howled with laughter at the futility of his efforts.

John Donaldson and George Rook, who both looked as though they had just finished a good Thanksgiving dinner, gave a funny exhibition that threw everyone into roars of laughter. Rules were cast to the wind, and Rook so far forgot himself as to hit his opponent after the gong had sounded.

Sullivan Makes a Speech.

Then came cries of "Sullivan!" "Sullivan!" "John L.!" The crowd shouted with one voice, and at last the giant climbed into the ring. It was a full minute before Announcer Harvey could introduce him as "the ex-champion of the world; the noblest Roman of them all." There was more cheering, and finally Sullivan was allowed to say, with many interruptions:

"Gentlemen, all I can say is that I thank you for your kind applause, and am glad to be with you again to see two old gentlemen show you how great battles were won. I owe many apologies to the press and the public. I never made but one mistake in my life, and I think I am entitled to forgiveness for that. Any good man is."

"You're all right, John," came a shout from near the roof.

"I am glad to see them making boxing one of the grandest sports in the athletic arena to-day. I have now spoke my piece, and, thanking you all again, I will retire and let some of the other old-timers come on."

The ex-champion was cheered long after he had climbed back to his seat.

Billy Edwards in White Silk.

"Billy" Edwards and Arthur Chambers fairly dazzled every one when they climbed through the ropes. They are heroes of many battles, but it is years since they have donned the mitten. Edwards, thin and wiry, was clad in white silk tights and wore white kid shoes, like a ballet dancer. Arthur Chambers, who would make two of Edwards, wore pink. The bout was a good one, but long before the gong sounded for each round the combatants were tired and retired to their corners.

The three-round bout between "Bob" Armstrong of Chicago, a colored giant, and "Connie" Kelly of Hoboken, a man of ordinary size, was remarkable for the fact that the Jerseyman, unable to hit the negro except when he stooped, became angry. Several times he tried to kick his opponent, and in the last round, after a dozen blows had been rained on his head and face, he succeeded in kicking the negro's back. He refused to shake hands at the end of the round, but was finally persuaded to do so. Then he laughed at himself.

They Sparred Thirty Years Ago.

Barney Aaron and Dooney Harris showed how men sparred thirty years ago. They seemed to enjoy the fun as much as any one. Barney was laughing heartily because he had landed on Dooney, but the laugh was turned the next instant, when Harris put his glove on Aaron's mouth. The two old-timers gave a lively exhibition, but they are not as strong as they used to be, and soon tired. When Barney Aaron climbed into the ring he was presented with a fine floral horseshoe.

George Dixon, the colored champion, was introduced, and there were loud cries for a speech. Dixon whispered to "Charlie" Harvey, and then went to the ring side and whispered his thanks. "Kid" Lavigne, champion lightweight of the world, showed himself, but declined to respond to requests that he would say something.

"Johnny" Banks, a colored boy, and "Paddy" McGuiggan, next occupied the ring, and furnished a bout of the comedy order. The first round was a hurricane, the second might have been called "after the storm," and the third was a perfect cyclone. The boys got punching so fast and furious that the gong sounded three times before they separated. Banks would supplement one of his punches with a roar, but if he got punched the roar would change to a whine. It was a clever bout, and caused lots of fun.

Corbett Ducks and Hits.

Before the next bout was put on, "Dan" Creedon and "Jerry" Donovan, "Jem" Mace's old second, were introduced. Then James J. Corbett and "Jim" McVey, his sparring partner, gave a three-round exhibition. The tumult that greeted the victor of the famous Sullivan-Corbett fight was not so great as that which hailed the vanquished.

In the first round McVey set the pace, swinging fiercely at Corbett with his right. Corbett ducked from every blow. Twice when he straightened out he landed three taps in quick succession on McVey's nose.

In the second Corbett got under two swings that followed each other almost within a second, and then, coming up, played another tattoo on McVey's face.

McVey worked hard in the third, but Corbett was too spry. He ducked under terrific swings by McVey, came up on the other side, and before his partner could get his hands into position had landed both hands on his face. Once, when he avoided McVey's right, he got in fully half a dozen quick blows on McVey's face and ribs.

The champion is in splendid condition.

"Joe" Choyinski, Steve O'Donnell, and Peter Maher were each introduced and cheered, and then came the bout of the evening, between "Jem" Mace and Mike Donovan. The two veterans were heartily cheered, and then they prepared for their battle. Charles E. Davies, known as the "Parson" among the fraternity, was introduced as the referee. In a neat speech he thanked everyone for what they had done for the veterans, and said the profits amounted to $3,600. "Al" Smith, who has worked hard for the benefit, was called on and cheered.

Then Mace and Donovan.

In the meantime Prof. Donovan was in his corner with "Joe" Choynski. "Jem" Mace was handled by "Barney" Aaron and "Dan" Creedon. The two old men looked well. Mace was much the heavier, but Donovan made up for this by being lighter and quicker on his feet. Donovan wore the costume he uses in the gymnasium, a white merino shirt and white flannel trowsers. Mace was similarly attired, but had a broad blue stripe on each leg of his trowsers.

Time was called, and the veterans shook hands and began to spar. Donovan did the leading, but Mace neatly stopped all his attempts. Then Donovan put his glove on Mace's chin. He led again for the same spot, but Mace neatly stopped the blow. Donovan twice tapped the Englishman's face, and then Mace landed on Donovan's ribs. Then there was an exchange, a clinch, and another exchange. Mace ducked and Donovan landed on his head.

Mace Wanted a Rest.

In the second round, Donovan started out lively, and led for Mace's head. They clinched, and in the break Mace landed twice on Donovan's head. Another clinch followed, and then Donovan picked up lost points by hitting Mace on the side of the head. After a light exchange the men clinched again. Mace kept Donovan's head down and hit him repeatedly in the face. Mace asked for a second's rest, took out his false teeth, and threw them to one of his seconds. Then he started to become more lively, but Donovan stopped his leads, and as the round was closing landed a light one on the Englishman's face.

In the third round Mace just touched the point of Donovan's nose with his glove, and Donovan tapped the Englishman's ribs. A little sparring followed, and Mace felt the professor's jaw, and then the the old man tapped him on the ribs and head. This was too much for Donovan, and he rushed Mace to the ropes, landed on his jaw, and then both went to their corners, puffing like two grampuses.

As Lively as Kittens.

The old fellows were as lively as kittens after they had shaken hands before the last round. They were at each other hammer and tongs, clinching, jabbing, and wrestling all over the ring. It was blow for blow, give and take, with little attention to keeping up a guard. Finally Mace was forced over into his corner. The veterans gave each other a bear hug, accompanied by blows on each other's stomachs. Then Mace put his hands down while Donovan tapped him on the nose. Donovan allowed the Englishman to pay him back. They exchanged in this way for a few times, then shook hands and retired amid great cheering.

A ten-round bout between "Jack" McKeck and "Jimmy" Rose closed the evening's entertainment. Referee Roche awarded the bout to McKeck.

QUAKERS WANT THE REGATTA.

Amateur Oarsmen May Decide Annual Contest at Philadelphia.

The annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will in all probability be rowed at Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill River, next July.

The Philadelphia oarsmen are going to make every effort to secure the regatta, and began to work with that end in view at a meeting last night. President George Statzell of the association is a Philadelphian, and is doing all he can to get the regatta for his city.

Secretary Fred Fortmeyer said yesterday that he was in favor of the regatta going to Philadelphia, but nothing definite would be decided until the annual meeting, which would be held at the Hotel Marlborough Jan. 9. Boston oarsmen want the regatta in their town, and it is probable that there will be other bids.

The agreement with the Saratoga people ended last year, and most of the oarsmen thought it best to go somewhere else for a few years, the Secretary said.

Skating and Hockey.

The first of a series of three match skating races between Joseph Donoghue of Newburg and Howard Mosher of Storm King was decided last evening at the St. Nicholas Rink, in West Sixty-sixth Street. The distance was one mile, and Donoghue won in a decisive manner by about 8 yards. His time was 3:00 1-5. To-morrow evening the second race of the series, at a distance of two miles, will be decided, and on Saturday evening the rivals will meet in a three-mile contest.

A game in the championship hockey tournament will be played at the St. Nicholas Rink this evening. The contending teams will represent the Brooklyn Skating Club and the St. Nicholas Skating Club.

Pool at an Athletic Club.

The first series of continuous pool games for the championship of the New York Athletic Club was played yesterday afternoon and evening at the clubhouse. Four games were played and one was forfeited, the results being as follows: C. J. Hayes defeated P. V. Smith, 50 to 34; J. W. Carter defeated B. W. Brown, 50 to 18; C. G. Miller defeated W. G. Demarest, 50 to 38; R. E. L. Mordecai defeated J. H. Booth, 50 to 39. R. D. Radcliffe forfeited to V. G. Hubbell.

Second Fortnightly Dance.

The second fortnightly dance of a series of six will be given at Sherry's this evening. The patronesses are Mrs. William Warner Hoppin, Mrs. Charles E. Sands, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. John C. Jay, Mrs. H. L. Morris, Mrs. Denning Duer, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. Edward R. Biddle, Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson.

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LEGAL NOTES.

Emily J. Valentine received the greater portion of the estate of William J. Valentine under his will, although she had obtained a divorce from a son of the decedent some years prior to the death of the testator. The executor claimed, before Surrogate Fitzgerald, that, as the wife of the son, Mrs. Valentine should be taxed under the Transfer Tax act only at the rate of 1 per cent. If it were so held, a daughter and two grandsons of decedent would be rendered liable to tax, while if the contrary was decided, their shares, amounting in the aggregate to $10,000, would be exempt. The Surrogate has decided, however, that after the dissolution of the marriage contract the relation of husband and wife, both actual and legal, is utterly destroyed, and a divorced wife, whether the divorce was granted because of the misconduct of herself or her husband, is not entitled, if he die intestate, to administration or to a distributive share of his personal estate. She was not the "widow of a son" of decedent, and therefore her legacy is subject to a tax of 5 per cent.

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The fundamental rule in the construction of wills, that the intention of the testator, if not inconsistent with some established law, must control, was carried in the case of Hubbard against Hubbard, decided recently at the Albany Special Term of the Supreme Court, to the extent of holding that the testator in that case, though a lawyer, intended in drawing his own will just the reverse of what he said. The testator directed the sale of all his real estate in Yonkers "as soon as practicable, and not less than eighteen months," after his death. The Court held that it was evident, from the consideration of the whole will, that the testator used the words "not less" when he really intended to write "not more."

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The amendment by the last Legislature to Section 191 of the Code of Civil Procedure, limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals by forbidding appeals to that tribunal in actions for personal injuries or for injuries resulting in death, and in some other classes of cases, when the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court is unanimous, has recently been construed in Niendorf against the Manhattan Railway Company and two other actions. Chief Justice Andrews, in an opinion, concurred in by the other Justices of the Court of Appeals, holds that under the new Constitution the only restriction upon the legislative power in reference to appeals is that the right shall not be made to depend upon the amount involved. The right reserved to parties in such actions to apply for leave to appeal is held to have been intended primarily to provide for exceptional cases, where public interests or the interest of jurisprudence might be endangered by permitting a decision to go unchallenged.

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On the first trial of John Nixon's suit against Aguilne Zuricalday and others for commissions upon the sale by certain auctioneers to defendants of 8,310 boxes of dates, judgment was directed in his favor, but the Court of Appeals reversed it, on the ground that plaintiff had failed to prove the agreement as alleged in the complaint. A judgment dismissing the complaint on the second trial is now reversed by the Appellate Division, which holds, Justice Barrett giving the opinion, that, as to the defendants, their personal interest in the bidding—to be publicly avowed at the sale—was the main consideration for the allowance which the plaintiff agreed to make. When that consideration failed, plaintiff's agreement thereupon failed. Justice O'Brien dissents, holding that it is not claimed that in the written memorandum of the agreement or in any conversation relating thereto before the sale anything was said about personal bidding at the sale.

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James W. Chesterman, by his will, gave a life interest in one-fourth of certain real estate to each of his four children, "and upon the death of either of my said children I do give and devise the one-fourth part of said real estate to the issue or heirs at law of such child in fee, to be equally divided between them." One of the children having died without issue, John Bodine, in his suit in the Supreme Court against William Brown for the construction of the will, claimed the phrase referred to meant "issue or heirs of the body," and that, therefore, the one-fourth share of the deceased child went to the other three children. The Appellate Division, on defendant's appeal, has affirmed the judgment of the Special Term, Justice Ingraham giving the opinion, that the testator must have intended by the use of the words "the heirs of such child" something that would not be accomplished by a devise to his children or their issue, and that he intended to give to the issue of a child dying, if issue there were surviving, the share of the child, but where one of his children died, without issue he intended that such share should go to the child's heirs at law, whoever they might be, at the time of his death.

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The United States Circuit Court of Appeal, Judges Lacombe and Shipman, has reversed a decree in favor of the defendant in a suit by the N. K. Fairbank Company, an Illinois corporation, against the R. W. Bell Manufacturing Company, brought to restrain unfair competitions in business on the part of defendant by the use of what is alleged to be a fraudulent form of package. Judge Lacombe, who gives the opinion, holds that a rival trader has no right to dress his goods up in such manner as to deceive purchasers. While the test is the likelihood of deceiving an ordinary purchaser exercising ordinary care, regard must be had to the class of persons who purchase the particular article for consumption, and to the circumstances ordinarily attending their purchase. It is to the consumer more than to the jobber or wholesale purchaser that the various indicia with which merchants dress up their goods appeal. The courts will not tolerate the simulation of a well-known and popular style of package. Intent to infringe often is a clear inference from all the circumstances, even when defendant protests that his intention was innocent.

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On the calendar of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wheeler, to-day are 300 cases brought by importers against the Government to recover alleged illegal and excessive tariff duties paid under protest. The nominal defendants are ex-Collectors Miller, Merritt, Robertson, Hedden, Magone, and Erhardt.

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Newest shapes and original styles. Ties, Slippers and Carriage Boots for opera and Reception occasions.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

WARSZAWIAK IS REJECTED

REFUSED ORDINATION BY THE NEW YORK PRESBYTERY.

His Unwillingness to Submit to Control and Reflections on His Moral Character the Cause—Some Ministers Enter a Protest.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Presbytery was held yesterday at the First Presbyterian Church, Eleventh Street and Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. James Chambers, Moderator, presided at the meeting, at which there was a large attendance.

The chief topic of discussion was the report of a committee appointed to pass upon the application of Herman Warszawiak, pastor of the American Mission to the Jews at Attorney and Grand Streets, for ordination.

The committee reported against the granting of the application. The report states that special exception was taken by the committee to the applicant's objection to having the Presbytery overlook his work, and to his having declared, "with much emphasis, that he would recognize no master save God, and that if the Presbytery should insist on the control of his work he would instantly withdraw his application for ordination."

The report a little further on stated: "We had scarcely entered upon the service assigned to us when we were reminded of certain charges in circulation affecting the moral character of Mr. Warszawiak. They had reference to his truthfulness, and related also to some of his financial methods in the conduct of his work. An investigation of the former was made by a committee of his own Advisory Committee, which resulted in his acquittal, and yet there remains a measure of distrust respecting the moral integrity of Mr. Warszawiak, the reasons for which have embarrassed favorable action on the part of your committee. All must admit that there is ground for a charitable judgment in this instance, in view of the education, associations, and general environment of one born of Jewish parents and largely removed during the greater part of his life from the restraining and corrective influences of the Gospel of Christ.

The Committee's Conclusion.

"The committee's conclusion is based on the following grounds:

"First—Mr. Warszawiak's unwillingness to submit his work to the oversight and control of the Presbytery.

"Second—The division of sentiment among the members of this body respecting his moral character, which would preclude that unanimity or action which is greatly to be desired in relation to his application for ordination."

The report was signed by Robert F. Sample, Chairman; John Stewart, A. H. M. McKinney, and W. E. Stiger. Chairman Sample read it, and as soon as he had finished Pastor Warszawiak, who was in the room, asked permission to make a statement. This was refused on the ground that he was not a member.

The Rev. Dr. Mullally moved that the report be not accepted, but that another committee be appointed to consider the case. He vigorously inveighed against the reference to the Jews in the report, and said that the morality of the Jews was the morality of the Old Testament, of the Decalogue. "Jesus Christ," he said, "was a Jew. He loved the Jews, and I love the Jews."

The Rev. S. G. Law, Chaplain of the Tombs, also opposed the report. "God has blessed the young man's work," he said, "and I think no obstacle should be placed in Mr. Warszawiak's path." He wanted him given a hearing.

The Rev. Dr. Schauffler of the City Mission opposed this. "I, Mr. Warszawiak gets a hearing," he said, "I must reply to him. I have fresh facts to submit to the committee on this matter."

After some more discussion, the motion to hear Mr. Warszawiak was carried. Then the original report of the committee was put, and it was also carried, Dr. Mullally voting in the negative.

Several Clergymen Protest.

The Rev. David G. Wylie moved that all reference in the report to the moral character of Mr. Warszawiak be stricken out. This was put to a vote and defeated by a majority of 35 to 18.

"I wish to enter a protest against the action of the meeting in this case," said Dr. Wylie. Others present said they wished to join in the protest. Later the following protest was handed up to the Moderator and filed:

"We, the undersigned, respectfully enter our protest against the action of the Presbytery in seemingly reflecting upon the moral character of a person who desired to be taken under the care of the Presbytery."

This was signed by David G. Wylie, John H. Edwards, James Hunter, J. W. Mack, Albert B. King, A. Sheland, and W. Scott Watson.

Mr. Warszawiak withdrew from the room after the discussion. When asked by a reporter what he would have said if he had been allowed to speak, he replied:

"I was merely going to say that it was the Rev. Dr. John Hall who requested me to make the application for ordination."

Dr. Hall baptized fifteen Jews on Sunday after confession of the Christian faith, in Mr. Warszawiak's Mission Hall. Dr. Hall was not present at yesterday's meeting of the Presbytery.

After Mr. Warszawiak's case was finished, the application for ordination of Herman Paul Faust of the New York City Presbyterian Hebrew-Christian Mission, 128 Forsyth Street, was rejected on the ground that it would be better to wait until his work appears to be more fully developed.

What the Examiners Found.

The committee which considered Mr. Warszawiak's application was appointed at the previous monthly meeting. It had six sittings in the Presbyterian building on Fifth Avenue of from three and a half to four hours each.

"We questioned Mr. Warszawiak several times and at length," said the Rev. Robert F. Sample, the Chairman of the committee, at the parsonage of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, 214 West Twenty-third Street, last night. "Several of his friends came voluntarily before the committee in his behalf. He had been connected with the City Mission Society, of which Morris K. Jesup is President. Charges were made against him in that connection, and he withdrew. Then Mr. Warszawiak invited several persons to form what was called an advisory committee, but he did not work long with the committee. The Presbytery committee went into both these connections rather fully.

"Did he or did he not make an application to the Presbytery?"

"Yes and no. Dr. John Hall said that he thought Mr. Warszawiak should be ordained, so that he might baptize and administer the communion. Dr. Hall made the application for Mr. Warszawiak, and he assented, presumably. He told the committee that he desired to be ordained, that he might have those sealing powers."

The Rev. Mr. Sample said that Mr. Warszawiak was a man of ability and strong will.

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Tablecloths and Napkins, (in Sets).

New Designs for Holidays.

Cloths, 2x2 yds., $4.60 set.
" 2x2½ " 5.00 "
" 2x3 " 5.50 "
" 2½x2½ " 5.75 "
" 2½x3 " 6.50 "
(including one dozen Napkins.)

Hemstitched sets.

Cloths, 2x2½ yds., $13.00 set.
" 2x3 " 14.00 "
" 2½x2½ " 15.50 "
" 2½x3 " 17.00 "
(including one dozen Napkins.)

Hemstiched lunch cloths, $1.00, $1.60, $2.00, $2.50 each (sizes 36 inches to 54 inches square.)

Renaissance scarfs, squares and tray covers—
Hemstitched, embroidered and Fayal D'Oyleys.—
Novelties in pincushion covers.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—A pianoforte recital will be given at the Waldorf on Saturday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, by F. H. Cheeswright.

—The twenty-fifth special musical service will be held at Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, this evening.

—The annual dinner of the Association of the Eleventh Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, will be held this evening at Zangberl's, 17 East Twenty-second Street.

—Controller Fitch yesterday received $450 in an envelope. It was "conscience" money. The writer simply said that it was for "balance of taxes due in 1895 and 1896."

—Theophile Le Blanc, fifty-three years old, of 318 East Twenty-ninth Street, who became insane from lack of food, which he had given to his wife, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

—Justice MacLean yesterday, in the Supreme Court, denied the application of Kate Hume for a decree of divorce from her husband, Harry J., who is a real estate broker at 253 Broadway.

—The explosion of a naphtha engine in the hold of the barge J. B. King, at Pier 47 East River, yesterday, broke the right leg of Capt. Peter Nelson. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

—"The Students" will give their first performance of the season at Carnegie Lyceum this evening at 8:30. A one-act play called "Silence," and a three-act comedy named "The Snowball," will be given.

—Prof. Gunton will deliver the fifth lecture in his free course in the hall of the School of Social Economics, 24 Union Square, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. His subject will be "Annexation of Cuba."

—Mme. Clara Ruge, well known in artistic circles in this city and in Austria, her native land, delivered a lecture at her studio, 6 West Fourteenth Street, last evening, on the subject, "Why Every One Should Study Art."

—The Rev. Josiah Strong will deliver an address in the assembly hall of the United Charities Building, at 11 A. M. to-day, on "Churches and the Movements of the Times." The Rev. A. F. Schauffler and others will speak.

—At the meeting of the Social Reform Club, 28 East Fourth Street, this evening, J. P. Faure and Homer Folks will discuss the Department of Charities. Alderman Hall will explain the present condition of the fuel gas franchise.

—Charles Brown, a Pinkerton detective, was arrested yesterday for watching Mrs. Ida Short of 220 East Fifty-sixth Street. Magistrate Wentworth discharged the man in Yorkville Court and warned him not to follow Mrs. Short again.

—The twelfth annual banquet of the Ohio Society of New York will be held at Delmonico's Saturday evening, Jan. 16, 1897. Many prominent persons, among them President-elect William McKinley and Gov. Bushnell of Ohio, have been invited.

—Mate Andrew Lester and five of the crew of the schooner Frank Rudd, which was driven ashore at Vera Cruz, and proved a total loss, arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Saratoga. Capt. Smith remained behind to attend to the wreck.

—Among the passengers booked to sail today on the North German Lloyd steamship Spree for Bremen are Richard Best, E. Fleischmann, Z. M. Lane, J. Morningstar, Mr. and Mrs. J. Monteith, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Rice, and Charles E. L. Wright.

—Charles Wiedling, the Gerry Society agent arrested last week charged with extortion, was discharged by Magistrate Mott in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. It was charged that he extorted $25 from Mrs. Jennie Blackman of 129 Suffolk Street.

—Fancy shots and tricks were shown at Daly's, 1,241 Broadway, last evening, by Frederick Hall, the pool player. A large number of admirers of the game applauded the fine work of the player. Mr. Hall will continue his exhibitions throughout the week.

—A stereopticon lecture on "Yale's Trip to Henley, England," was given by Burr McIntosh, at Carnegie Lyceum, last evening, for the benefit of the Columbia University crew. Entertainment was furnished by the Columbia Banjo, Mandolin, and Glee Clubs.

—Charles B. Hoagland, a clerk in the office of the Internal Revenue Collector's office, who was arrested last Fall for receiving money for procuring a man named De Rosa a position as letter-carrier, pleaded guilty before Judge Brown, in the United States Criminal Court, yesterday. He was released on suspended sentence.

—Assemblyman George C. Austin, Fire Commissioner James R. Sheffield, and Abraham Gruber were guests at the monthly dinner of the Phi Delta Phi Club, at the Hotel Marlborough, last evening. Covers were laid for forty. The following officers of the club were elected: President—Henry W. Jessup; Secretary—Norman J. Marsh; Vice President—Paul E. De Fere; Treasurer—Charles M. Camp.

—Acting Inspector Brooks and ten detectives from the Central Office made a raid yesterday afternoon on an alleged pool room at 149 East Forty-first Street, kept by William Francis. Nine men, besides Francis, were found in the place, and all were locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station House. Articles relating to gambling on horses were seized.

—One of the most delightful and instructive trips offered by Raymond & Whitcomb is the one to Mexico. That country is an unknown land to the majority of the people of the United States—a place where the wheels of progress have been blocked for centuries—and travel in the ordinary way is hardly possible. Raymond & Whitcomb's trips are made in special vestibuled trains, provided with dining cars. Information can be had at the firm's office, 31 East Fourteenth Street.

—Counsel for the Producers' Oil Company asked Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday for an order to compel Daniel O'Day, John H. Archibald, W. H. Tilford, Henry H. Rogers, and John Bushnell to answer questions put to them before an open commission in a suit brought against the company by James J. Carter. Mr. Carter purchased a controlling interest in the company from the witnesses named, but has not been allowed to vote his stock because it is claimed he represents the Standard Oil Company. Decision was reserved.

Brooklyn.

—To-morrow afternoon a delegation of citizens from Marblehead, Mass., will arrive at the navy yard for the purpose of presenting a silver service to the gunboat Marblehead.

—The annual meeting of the Tree Planting and Fountain Society of Brooklyn will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at 44 Court Street. Reports of the year's work will be made.

—Albert Sutton, the insane patient at the Long Island State Hospital at Flatbush, who escaped from the guards Sunday evening, was captured in East New York yesterday morning by the police.

—The application of Allan Forman to Justice Osborne to have a commission appointed to take charge of the person and estate of his father, Alexander Forman of 116 Pierrepont Street, was denied yesterday.

—The Board of Aldermen at their meeting yesterday adopted resolutions honoring the memory of the late Robert Black. The board will attend the funeral and President Clark will appoint a committee to make suitable arrangements.

—It is announced that arrangements have been completed to take the Crescent Athletic Club's lacrosse team to Europe next Spring. The team will leave March 16, and will play five matches in Manchester, four in London, and four in Belfast.

—A new parish hall, costing about $200,000, for the Church of Saints Peter and Paul, in the Eastern District, will soon be erected by contributions. Mrs. Henry Walsh, wife of a Greenpoint dry goods dealer, is the principal donor. She recently inherited about $2,000,000 from a brother.

—A jury in the suit of David Kimpland against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company yesterday rendered a verdict of $2,750 for the plaintiff, a twelve-year-old newsboy. He was pushed from the step of one of the company's cars by a conductor and received severe injuries on his head.

—Civil Justice Neu yesterday appointed six City Marshals. They are Bernard F. Nelson of the Fourteenth Ward, Philip Goodman of the Seventeenth, James P. Sinnot of the Twenty-sixth, Eugene McCarthy of the Tenth, John T. Fitzharris of the Ninth, and Andrew J. Lyons of the Twentieth.

—Before the Department of Microscopy of the Brooklyn Institute the Rev. E. C. Bolles last night gave an interesting lecture on "Little Things in Nature." The address was illustrated with highly magnified projections. A large audience applauded the beautiful color effects produced from apparently colorless substances.

—John A. Pettigrew, Superintendent of the Park system of Brooklyn, who resigned last week to accept a similar position in Boston, may be induced to remain. Commissioner Detmer has asked him to do so. It is understood that Mr. Pettigrew resigned because he feared he might not work in harmony with the new administration.

—William P. Hamilton, who fractured his skull by falling down stairs at his residence, 79 Hooper Street, election night, died Sunday evening at the Eastern District Hospital. He was thirty-six years old and was Superintendent of the Boyer Lighterage Company. A piece of bone was taken from his skull a short time ago, and after slight improvement he died. A large clot of blood formed at the base of the brain. Mr. Hamilton leaves a wife and one daughter. The funeral will take place from 77 Taylor Street, where they now live.

Long Island.

—The old schoolhouse at Wading River, near Riverhead, has been sold and will be used for a granary. It was built of oak logs over a century ago, and has been used ever since. A new schoolhouse has been built.

—Michael Spiero, three years old, was leaning from a second story window at 5 West Fourth Street, Long Island City, yesterday, when he fell, striking the picket fence below. One picket tore open his cheek and another penetrated his abdomen. The child's parents were both at work at the time. The child will probably die.

—Josie and Lucy Raynor, aged four and three years, of Eastport, were left alone Sunday for a short time by their mother. During Mrs. Raynor's absence Josie found a razor and cut her little sister with it about the hands. The child lost considerable blood, but the return of Mrs. Raynor prevented the child from being badly hurt.

—Jack Rack, who landed from Hamburg five weeks ago, and who can talk French, German, Italian, and Russian, is in the custody of Capt. Ashmead of Jamaica. He has been unable to find employment. He was in the Kings County Penitentiary, but was denied a second admission, when he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. A suit, it is said, will be brought by the Queens County Supervisors against the penitentiary officials.

New Jersey.

—William Crawford and his wife, whose separation three months ago created a mild sensation in Hoboken, have been reunited by Mr. Crawford's illness. He is suffering from pulmonary trouble, and his condition is critical.

—An auction of 150 city lots, acquired by Bayonne because of the failure of their former owners to pay taxes, will be made there to-day. The Mayor and City Council will guarantee the titles to the amount paid by purchasers.

—Robert and Otto Ullmer, respectively twelve and nine years old, left home Saturday, threatening never to return, because they had been punished. Robert was found by the police yesterday, but the younger lad is still missing.

—Benjamin Chambers of Bergenline Avenue, West New York, was driving through Union Hill yesterday with a load of earth. His horse shied at a Punch and Judy show given in an advertising wagon. The jolt threw Chambers to the ground, and the wheel of his cart passed over him, breaking three ribs and inflicting other internal injuries. He will probably die.

—James J. Kelly, proprietor of Baldwin Park, Jersey City, had new gas fixtures put in Saturday night, and Sunday night he noticed that one of the old electric light wires was against the chandelier. He ascended a stepladder to fix it, and received a shock that knocked him off the ladder. He was alone, and lay unconscious for half an hour. He had fully recovered yesterday.

—Henry Becker, a contractor, of 64 East Fourth Street, Bayonne, who was to build a new fire bell tower at the Independence Fire Association Hall, was standing on a scaffold watching the work of razing the old tower, when a heavy beam fell on the scaffold and broke it. Mr. Becker fell, and the timber struck him after he struck the ground. His back was broken, and he soon died.

—Lewis H. Broome, who drew the plans for the new City Hall of Jersey City and superintended its erection, was arraigned before Judge Hudspeth yesterday to plead to an indictment which charges that he allowed the contractor for the mason work to use glazed brick of an inferior quality, and that he signed the certificates on which the contractor was paid, knowing the bricks were not of the quality required. Mr. Broome entered a plea of not guilty, and gave bail in $1,500.

—Ellsworth Chadwick, who was arrested in Jersey City, charged with having brutally assaulted Mrs. Catherine Demarest of 324 Grand Street, on the night of Oct. 4, was yesterday honorably discharged by Police Justice Potts. At the same time the police arraigned Bernard White, alias King, twenty-three years old, of 148 Morris Street, and John Toner, twenty-six years old, of Henderson and Grand Street. They were held. Alexander Milne of 223 Warren Street was held as a witness. He knew that White and Toner were the assailants of Mrs. Demarest, but kept silent because of the "Bridge Gang," to which Toner and White belong.

The Lilliputians Released.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The three players of the Lilliputian company who were detained here in a suit instituted by Adolph Phillips of New York for $38,000 for alleged breach of contract, had their bail reduced from $28,000 to $500 each to-day and were released. They will join the company at Hartford, Conn.

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Imported Silk Mufflers, 75c. to $5.00.
Gloves, (every pair guaranteed,) $1, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, and $2.50.
Special Sale of $1 and $1.50 Neckwear—65c.
Novelties in Night Robes and Pajamas.
Holiday Canes and Umbrellas; Engraving Free.
Silk Suspenders, $1.00, $1.50, $1.75, and $2.00.
Prompt attention to out-of-town orders.

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An elegant new 71-3 octavo, three-stringed WATERS UPRIGHT PIANO, fine tone and all improvements, only

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1,200 dozen Ladies' white Embroidered with Hemstitched or Scalloped Edges } 25c. each.

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175 dozen Ladies' white Embroidered with Hemstitched or Scalloped Edges } 75c.

125 dozen Ladies' white Embroidered with Hemstitched or Scalloped Edges } 1.00 each.

A very large variety of French, Swiss and Irish Embroidered Handkerchiefs at from $1.25 to $25.00 each.

All splendid value and

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Tuesday
December 15-1896

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

POLICE BLAME THE LAW

EXPECT LITTLE OF THE RAINES HOTEL CRUSADE.

What Deputy Chief Cortright Says of the Charges of Dr. Funk—An Investigation to be Made in the Precincts.

Forty-one men, arrested Sunday on the charge of having violated the excise law, were arraigned in the police courts yesterday. Many of them were proprietors or bartenders in Raines-law hotels, and, in accordance with the orders given by Chief Conlin to the precinct commanders Saturday, the places in which they were arrested have been reported to Superintendent Constable of the Building Department. Inspectors will make a rigid examination of the alleged hotels as soon as possible.

Most of the prisoners were held in $1,000 bail for trial, but on the part of the police there seems to be but little hope that their crusade will be effective. For this they put the blame on the Magistrates and the building laws. Deputy Chief Cortright was in charge at Police Headquarters yesterday, as Chief Conlin will remain at his country home, on Long Island, until this afternoon. The Deputy Chief's attention was called, among other things, to the charges made Sunday night by the Rev. I. K. Funk before the American Temperance Union. Dr. Funk read reports which said that saloons, fake hotels, and disorderly houses were running full blast, and intimated that the police tolerated the violation of the law.

"Investigation of Dr. Funk's charges will be made at once," said Deputy Chief Cortright. "I judge that the places he complains of are in the Eldridge and Fifth Street Precincts. The number of only one place is given in the newspaper reports. I shall have the acting Captains of those two precincts investigate the complaints and report on them. Dr. Funk complains of women sitting in cafés. They have a right to sit there so long as they do not violate the law. Then, too, there is no law against dancing, if it is done in an orderly way, and the police cannot prevent men and women from frequenting Raines-law hotels.

"The fact is, that the police have done everything, and are doing everything, to enforce the law, but they cannot suppress places that are running under a license. Many arrests have been made where the police believed that the law was being violated, but the Magistrates have discharged the prisoners. As to disorderly women and disorderly houses, it is a most difficult thing to get the Magistrates to hold the prisoners. They require evidence of a kind that we cannot always get. When any conviction is secured, the penalty is generally only a fine.

"I have yet to hear of a liquor dealer being convicted for violating the excise law and fined twice the amount of his tax fee, which is the penalty provided by the Raines law. If some of the disorderly house keepers should be sent to prison and the offending liquor dealers punished as the law provides, a stop would soon be put to this business.

"Another thing is the delay in bringing cases to trial. I made arrests when I was Captain in the Eldridge Street Precinct two years ago, and the cases are still pending. The police cannot do more than make arrests."

When Commissioner Roosevelt was asked about Dr. Funk's statements, he said: "I am not ready to say anything about the charges. I have started an investigation."

The fact that the police cannot make arrests when they discover violations of the building laws was the cause of considerable talk at Headquarters. All that the department can do is to report to Superintendent Constable. Even he cannot cause an arrest. He must first give the alleged offender notice. Then if the alleged violation is not removed in ten days, a civil action must be begun. The penalty is a fine.

John Wendelken, who keeps a hotel at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, was the most prosperous prisoner in the batch taken to court yesterday. Detective Hauck, in Jefferson Market Court, said that Wendelken had sold him a cocktail for fifteen cents without even suggesting that he should buy food. Wendelken was held for trial.

Some of the police vigilance was spent on making arrests for the sale of cigars and soda. Ignatz Leppel of 194 East Third Street, Henry Montberger of 7 East Third Street, and Samuel Margules of 291 East Fourth Street were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court. They are waiters employed by Joseph A. Weiss, who keeps a concert garden at 332 Bowery. Leppel was accused of selling beer without a meal. The charge against Montberger was that he sold soda, and Margules was alleged to have sold a cigar. The last-named was discharged. Leppel and Montberger were held for trial. Alexander L. Rosenthal, United States Consul at Leghorn, Italy, who is home on leave of absence, appeared for them.

Henry Ittgen, bartender at 1,635 Avenue A, sold a cigar to Policeman Fitzgerald of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. This was a violation of the law, but as the offense was trifling in its character, Ittgen was let off with a fine of $5, which he paid.

MR. CONSTABLE'S STATEMENT.

His Department's Liability—He Takes Dr. Parkhurst to Task.

Superintendent Stevenson Constable of the Building Department sent the following communication to the Police Department yesterday:

"In order to prevent any misunderstandings, I desire to state that this department has nothing whatever to do with the selling of liquor contrary to the provisions of the Raines law, or with any question of morality, or the purpose for which any buildings are used, as long as they structurally conform to the building laws.

"If a building, however, is used as a hotel, (whether on account of the Raines act or not,) and the same is not constructed according to the provisions of the building laws of this city, then, and then only, has this department any jurisdiction in the premises, and that jurisdiction goes no further than to see that such hotel is made to conform to the building statutes. And then the only proceedings this department can take are to begin an action for penalty, and move the courts for an order of injunction. The department has no power of arrest in the premises.

"From the inclosed memorandum you will see how large a number of buildings in this city can be used as hotels as at present constructed, and therefore do not come within the operation of the building laws.

"In conclusion I beg to say that I shall be pleased at any time to inspect any building you desire and see that the same is in conformity to the said laws."

The memorandum to which Mr. Constable referred was a copy of the building laws as applied to hotels. In talking with a reporter the Superintendent said:

"Dr. Parkhurst has taken it upon himself to try to call me down. Now, the reverend gentleman might do better if he paid attention to his own business. He may know how to do that, but he certainly can't interfere with me. I am thoroughly conversant with the laws of my department and know how to execute them. On the other hand, I doubt very much if Dr. Parkhurst knows anything about building laws. Let him read the laws, and then he may be able to converse intelligently upon them. His statement that I have been lax in enforcing the building laws is false. I defy him to point out a single failure upon my part to act properly. The trouble is that Parkhurst is looking for notoriety, but he must not do so at my expense.

"As to the police and the Raines law, I shall be only too glad to co-operate with Capt. O'Brien as far as I can. If he can show me where the laws of my department are being violated, I shall try to have the guilty ones punished. For every offense there is a regular punishment prescribed by law—a fine of $50. The trouble is that everybody is trying to shift the responsibility of this thing. I am willing to shoulder my part and no more."

THE SHELTERING ARMS.

Good Work Done by This Society During the Past Year.

The thirty-second annual report of the Board of Managers of the Sheltering Arms, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, has been issued. This institution was founded for the purpose of receiving homeless children of both sexes between the ages of six and twelve years. The children placed here are not surrendered, but are held subject to the order of parents or relatives. The report states that at the beginning of the year there were 69 boys and 86 girls in the institution, and that 90 children have been admitted since. Allowing for discharges, there are now on the books 71 boys and 86 girls. Two additional beds were endowed, one of which was the gift of friends of the Rev. Arthur Brooks and the other was presented by Andrew C. Zabriskie, in memory of his mother, Mrs. Sarah J. Zabriskie.

In the Little May cottage, one of the departments, girls are trained in all branches of housekeeping. The report mentions that through the generosity of the Misses Pethic twelve of the older girls have been given a course of lessons in the New York Cooking School. The officers of the Sheltering Arms are: Visitor—Bishop Potter; President—William Alexander Smith; Vice Presidents—H. C. Van Post, William M. Kingsland, Woodbury G. Langdon; Treasurer—Charles W. Maury. There is a ladies' association connected with the institution. William A. Smith is President of it, and the other officers are Miss Sarah Richmond, Vice President; Miss Fanny Cotheal, Secretary, and Mrs. George H. Hose, Treasurer.

COTTON EXCHANGE FAILURES.

John Collins & Son and W. D. Rountree & Co., Brokers, Suspend.

John Collins & Son of 68 Wall Street and W. D. Rountree of S Cotton Exchange, Cotton Exchange brokers, failed yesterday.

John Collins, who had been a member of the Exchange for twenty years, turned his business over to his sons, Oscar L. and Sylvester J. Collins, last June. They prospered while they followed his methods, but fared ill when they speculated. The statement was authorized that their operations were misrepresented to the elder Mr. Collins, who advanced money until yesterday morning, when he directed Oscar L. Collins, the Exchange member, to announce that his firm could not meet its obligations. The liabilities will be about $750,000. As to assets, nothing could be ascertained.

Rountree & Co. did business also at Norfolk, Va. Albert L. Rountree was the Exchange member. William D. Rountree was in Virginia. This failure was caused by the decline in the market. The firm yesterday refused to speak of assets and liabilities, but intimated that it could resume business.

HISTORICAL BOOKS SOLD.

Prices Obtained for a Collection of Early American Publications.

A collection of Americana, comprising rare books on the French and Indian war, the Revolution, and the War of 1812, was sold yesterday at the aution rooms of Bangs & Co., 93 Fifth Avenue. The collection consisted of 224 lots. The bidding was done by both dealers and collectors.

Nathaniel Ames's "Almanack," from 1735 to 1759, inclusive, with the curious poems on the "Reduction of Louisbourg," "Victory Impiold for Success Against the French in America," "An Essay on Witchcraft," brought $37.50. A copy of the "American Revolutionary Bible," issued at Germantown, Penn., in 1776, by Christop Sauer, was sold for $23. A copy of Cooper's "History of North America," London, 1789, brought $27. "The Bucaniers of America," by Esquemeling, the London edition of 1699, was sold for $13.

A series of reprints of Peter Force's tracts relating to the colonies in 1776, was sold for $26. A copy of the "Laws of Harvard College," published in Boston, 1798, brought $12.50. A copy of "Gaines's Universal Register," published in New York during the Revolutionary War, was sold for $25.

Fast Coasters in a Bunch.

The fast coasters Creole and El Norte, of the Morgan Line, and the Kansas City, of the Savannah Line, left New York late Saturday afternoon within half an hour of each other. Their exact times of passing out of the Hook were as follows: Kansas City, 4:55 P. M.; El Norte, 5:10 P. M., and Creole, 5:20 P. M. The officers of the Clyde Line steamship Iroquois, which arrived yesterday, reported passing all in a bunch off Body's Island, on the North Carolina coast, Sunday. They had made the run down in twenty hours. They passed Body's Island as follows: Kansas City, 1:06 P. M.; Creole, 1:15 P. M., and El Norte, 1:17 P. M. These boats are among the fastest on the coast. The Creole is making her maiden trip. She and El Norte are bound for New Orleans, while the Kansas City runs to Savannah.

City and Suburban Homes.

The City and Suburban Homes Company met yesterday afternoon in the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar Street, to close up the subscription books for their capital stock.

Dr. E. R. L. Gould, President, stated that the public offering of the stock had been very successful. Almost all of it had been taken by the public, leaving only a few thousand for the underwriters. It is probable that the remainder may be taken today. The books will be closed this afternoon.

A large part of the stock has been subscribed for by working men and women of the city.

Ground was broken yesterday on the site of the new homes, on Sixty-eighth Street.

Hetty Green to Go to Brooklyn.

Mrs. Hetty Green will soon take one of the handsomest apartments in the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn. Her daughter Sylvia and her daughter's husband will be with her. Mrs. Green says the Brooklyn air agrees with her, and it is much quieter there than in New York. For six months last year Mrs. Green lived at the hotel under the name of Mrs. H. Gray. She said she did this to escape the reporters. Later she expects a visit from her son Edward, who lives in Texas.

Brooklyn Needs More Water.

About 100 of the most prominent business men of Brooklyn have addressed a communication to Mayor Wurster, calling his attention to the necessity of taking immediate action to increase the water supply of that city. They refer to the recent report of the Engineer of Water Supply, J. M. Di Varona, and add that the falling pressure of water throughout the city is a matter of notoriety and a public menace.

TWO GIFTS TO PRINCETON

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF EARLY EDITIONS OF VIRGIL.

Presented by Junius S. Morgan, and Said to be Worth $50,000—Interesting Autographs and Documents.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 14.—Librarian Richardson of Princeton University to-day announced a new fifty-thousand-dollar gift to the library, by Junius S. Morgan, '88, of New York City. The gift consists of Mr. Morgan's valuable collection of early editions of Virgil, in gathering which Mr. Morgan has spared no pains or expense. The collection will be placed in the library as soon as the new six-hundred-thousand-dollar library building is completed. In speaking of the gift Dr. Richardson said:

"The collection is certainly unique in its completeness, so far as America is concerned, and is surpassed for valuable editions by not more than three or four collections in the world. The collection includes 312 numbers, of which 21 are fifteenth century editions and 79 sixteenth century editions, but the number by no means represents the real value of the collection, for it contains the very rare first edition, Sweynheim and Pannartz, Rome, 1496, of which only six copies are known, and of which Deschamps says there has not been a copy offered at auction since that of La Valliere in 1783. The British Museum has no copy, and the copy of the National Library at Paris is defective.

Many Old Translations.

"The collection includes also a copy on vellum of the dated edition, (1471,) which is about half as rare as the other, but is, nevertheless, rarer than the famous Guttenberg Bible, and much sought by collectors. The translations include many of the oldest in English, French, German, Dutch, Spanish, and Italian. The value of the collection is greatly increased by the fact that Mr. Morgan has put much pains into the condition of binding, so that the whole collection is in a state to give special pleasure to the lover of fine books. What the books are valued at by the giver is not announced, but they are judged by experts to be worth not far from $50,000."

The very rare first edition of Virgil, to which Dr. Richardson refers, of which only six copies are known, is said to be valued at over $10,000. Mr. Morgan has been a frequent contributor to Princeton's collection of rare books, and has also contributed in the direction of scientific periodicals, bibliography, and classic philosophy in general. He is now exerting himself to complete his collection of Virgiliana.

Autographs and Documents.

Another gift to the University Library has just been announced, from William Nelson of Paterson, N. J., Secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society. This is a collection of very interesting and valuable autographs and historical documents. Among these is the original letter from the Committee of Correspondence of Princeton to the similar committee at Elizabeth, dated Princeton, April 24, 1775, and urging the calling together of a Provincial Congress. Bancroft, in his History of the United States, refers to a document. The letter is signed by Jonathan D. Sargeant, Clerk of the Princeton Committee, a graduate of Princeton in the class of 1762. The news of Lexington and Concord had just reached Princeton, and the letter begins:

"The very alarming intelligence we have just received leaves us to fear that the friends of American liberty will be compelled to resort to the last appeal for the protection of their rights."

An Interesting Receipt.

Among other interesting documents in the collection are a receipt signed by President Carnahan bearing the college seal May 15, 1837, to Mrs. Dolly R. Madison, for $1,000, the proceeds of the publication of President Madison's report of the convention at Philadelphia in 1787 to frame the Constitution of the United States. This sum was a legacy from James Madison "to the library of the College of Nassau Hall at Princeton, N. J."; also the Faculty's report on the standing of J. H. Dickerson, '36, dated February, 1836, signed by Prof. A. B. Dod, Clerk of the Faculty. Reports were forwarded to parents at the middle and end of each session of the college year, and recorded a student's "behavior, industry, scholarship, and absences," the last being divided into absences from "prayers," "recitations," and "room during study hours." At the end of the report is a detailed statement of the expenses for each session.

It is interesting to note that the maximum price for board was only $2 per week and the minimum $1.25. Room rent was charged at the rate of $6 per session, or $12 for a year of forty-one weeks, and there was a library assessment of $1 per session.

Other Valuable Documents.

Among other documents are a lithographed circular sent out in 1836 by Whig Hall, a receipt from the college steward to Mr. E. Ingrahm in full "for his diet in college this Winter session," $52.50, dated Nov. 17, 1800; a manuscript sermon by Prof. Davies; leaves from the diary of Prof. Joseph A. Alexander, '26, giving a record of the wide daily readings of that brilliant scholar; autographs of several English Bishops, an autograph of Sir Anthony Panizzi, who as librarian of the British Museum from 1856-66 reorganized its library, planned the catalogue and designed its present building.

VICTIMS OF THE FAITH CURE.

Invalids Allowed to Die While Their Friends Prayed for Them.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Dec. 14.—The diphtheria epidemic about Hopeton, in Woods County, still prevails. The faith-cure people, who compose the majority of the community, in spite of the quarantine orders, persist in holding public meetings at the houses where the disease exists, and physicians sent out by the authorities have been compelled to use force in order to examine the sick.

A twelve-year-old boy named Elton was carried through the worst stage by a physician and volunteer nurse, and was on his way to recovery, but when they left to attend others the father refused to give the medicines left or follow any of the instructions, and the boy died of blood poisoning, the family and friends sitting around and praying, but doing nothing to relieve his suffering.

Six or eight others have been allowed to die in the same way.

Schooner Freestone Went Down.

GREENPORT, L. I., Dec. 14.—The schooner which went down in the Sound last Thursday, east of Faulkner Island, was the Freestone, which sailed from New York Monday with a cargo of coal. A yawl and oars drifting ashore have been identified. The schooner was noticed about 3 o'clock Thursday laboring heavily, with the wind blowing at forty-five miles an hour. She was commanded by Capt. Edward Bushnell; her first mate was Thomas McAvoy, each of whom leaves a wife and several children, and Steward Charles Schuman, all of Greenport.

Incendiary Fires in Enfield.

ENFIELD, Conn., Dec. 14.—The house and barn owned by R. Ensign Albe was burned to the ground at an early hour this morning. This is the latest of a series of incendiary fires in the town that have caused great excitement. The barn burned was a new one, built to replace one burned a few weeks ago, the first of the series of incendiary fires.

BOTANICAL GARDEN PLANS.

Details Accepted by the Board of Managers Yesterday.

Detailed plans of the Botanical Gardens to be established at Bronx Park were accepted yesterday by the Board of Managers.

Two weeks ago the scientific directors of the board submitted their plans and the board selected this special commission to consider them: Prof. N. L. Britton, Professor of Botany at Columbia University, Director in Chief; Lucien M. Underwood, also Professor of Botany at Columbia; R. W. Gibson, architect; John R. Brinley, civil and landscape engineer; Samuel Henshaw, landscape gardener, and Lincoln Pierson, Secretary of the Lord & Burnham Co., which will construct the glass houses. To this commission were afterward added W. Bayard Cutting and James A. Scrymser.

This commission reported the final plans yesterday, and they were accepted by the Board of Managers at its meeting in the Trustees' Room of Columbia University. Out of courtesy to the Commissioners of Public Parks, the Board of Managers of the Botanical Gardens will not give out the details of the plans until it has the consent of the Commissioners.

The Botanical Gardens comprise 250 acres of Bronx Park, directly south of the New York and Harlem Railroad at Bedford Park station. They contain the most beautiful parts of the park and the prettiest stretch of the Bronx River. In the northwest corner, near Bedford Park station, will be the immense Botanical Museum and two large glass conservatories. The great museum will be the principal and most interesting building. It will have a frontage of 300 feet. As soon as it is completed the fine herbarium and botanical library of Columbia University will be transferred to it, and the museum, together with the conservatories and the gardens, will become a part of the university.

This will give to the gardens and to the university, mutually, advantages that are not equaled by any other botanical gardens and university of the world. The Professors of Botany at Columbia will lecture at the museum three times a week. The herbarium of Columbia is now the third in size and the second in value of the many similar collections in this country. Work in the gardens has already been commenced. The trees have been properly labeled, showing that there are forty varieties there, and the beautiful hemlock grove has been looked after and preparations made to beautify it and make it one of the most attractive features of the gardens.

RIDERS GET THEIR PRIZES.

Bagful of Gold Distributed Among the Bicycle Experts.

The contestants who remained in the six-day bicycle race to the end received their prize money in gold yesterday, at the Hotel Bartholdi.

A bag containing double eagles to the weight of sixteen pounds occupied a place on a table in front of P. T. Powers, J. C. Kennedy, and A. G. Batchelder, the three managers of the race, and as fast as the riders presented themselves Mr. Powers counted out the pieces.

Hale, the winner of the race, collected $1,300, and had so much of the yellow coin that he had to use his hat to carry it away. Milton Robley, the proprietor of the hotel, presented Hale's portion of the purse and also Rice's, which amounted to $800. He declared Hale the champion of the world, and Rice the champion of America. To Reading, the Omaha man, was awarded $500, as third prize, and Forster, the German, got $350 for finishing in fourth position.

The others received the following sums: Schock, fifth prize, $300; Pierce, sixth, $200; Smith, seventh, $150; Taylor, eighth, $125; Ashinger, ninth, $100; Maddox, tenth, $100; Moore, eleventh, $75. Cassidy, Gannon, McLeod, and Glick failed to ride within the prize limit, and were not entitled to a reward, but the managers gave each $75.

It had been said that the managers contemplated running a six-day race in Chicago, but Mr. Powers denied this. He said, however, that efforts were being made by promoters in Chicago to get up a race, and that one would probably be held there early in January. The six-day race in this city will hereafter be made an annual event and will be conducted by Messrs. Powers, Kennedy, and Batchelder.

Attachment Against a Rider.

Deputy Sheriff Butler has received an attachment against Reading, the bicycle rider, who took third place in the six-day race, for $376, in favor of Charles C. Weeks, Jr., which was obtained on the ground of non-residence, Omaha being his home. The claim is to recover damages for non-payment of money due on a judgment, recovered for goods sold and delivered, or assigned for sale on commission, and which it is alleged were wrongfully appropriated by Reading, which judgment was assigned to Mr. Weeks, and is understood to have been obtained in Omaha for bicycles. Deputy Sheriff Butler went to the Madison Square Garden Saturday night to levy on the prize money, but could not do so, as the money had been assigned to Manager Powers by Reading.

DIRECTORS WERE ELECTED.

Real Estate Exchange Held a Very Quiet Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, was held on the floor of the Exchange yesterday afternoon. Only a score of stockholders were present. The retiring President, Douglas Robinson, said:

"The Exchange should be regarded as a public institution by all citizens, and one to protect their rights in all matters in which it has an interest. The incoming board should be recognized as one of the bulwarks of the city, and the citizens should rely upon it to protect their interests."

The report of the Board of Directors was adopted, and officers were then elected. The regular ticket proposed by the Nominating Committee for the Board of Directors consisted of Augustus H. Carpenter, John F. Doyle, Solomon de Walltearss, Richard V. Harnett, Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., J. Edgar Leaycraft, Alfred E. Marling, Samuel McMillan, Moses Ottinger, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Alfred L. White, Frederick Southack, and Thomas S. Walker. The above ticket was elected, with the exception of Messrs. Southack and Walker, who were defeated by Richard Deeves and John C. R. Eckerson.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

Margaret Peters was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday with a wound in the back which may prove fatal. Alfred Schluss, the man who shot her, is dead, having killed himself as soon as he thought he had killed her. The two lived together at 83 East Third Street. Schluss spent most of his time in gambling away the money which the girl earned. Lately they had had many quarrels, and yesterday he threatened to leave her, after a violent scene. He got a pistol, and the attempted murder and suicide followed. The girl's mother lived with them, but never had made any attempt, it was said, to turn the girl from the life she was following.

Action Taken on Brooklyn Gas.

The Committee on Gas and Electricity of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, after almost a year's delay, yesterday submitted to the board a resolution calling for bids on a one, three, and five years' gas contract, and it was unanimously adopted.

The specifications call for distinct bids for street lighting, public buildings, and private consumption. The bids for buildings are required to begin at some figure below the present legal limit of $1.25 and the rate to become gradually lower each year. It was said yesterday the board did as well as it could, and that the Wray law, in its general provisions, would be carried out.

CITY EXPENSES CUT DOWN

MONEY FOR THE POLICE AND BUREAU OF ELECTIONS.

The Controller Sees Extravagance in Renting Election Booths—Corporation Counsel Scott Refers to "Angle Worms."

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday resumed its work on the adjustment of the final budget for 1897. When the figures of the Bureau of Elections were reached, Controller Fitch reported that an investigation made by his department showed that many stores that had been hired by the Bureau of Elections for polling places last year had not been hired again this year, and that in their places the galvanized iron polling booths had been substituted. The Controller asked why this additional expense had been put upon the city, and read a list of twenty-five instances in which the polling booths had been substituted for stores.

The city now owns twenty of the booths, which cost $375 each. The new Police Board made a contract in 1895 to rent such booths as might be necessary at an annual rental of $90, and this amount carried with it the care of the booths. The rent of a store for this purpose is $50. The contract runs ten years. Mr. Rodenbough told the Board of Estimate yesterday that formerly the measurements of the stores used as polling places were made by the Police Captains in the different precincts, but that this year the measurements were made by the men of his bureau, and that the law was strictly enforced. The stores did not meet the requirements of the law, and hence the use of booths.

Gen. Rodenbough's request for seventy-five booths was cut down, and money for sixty-five booths was allowed. The new election law will enable the Police Department to decrease the number of polling places from 1,392 to 1,000, and this will save the city about $170,000. It was this fact that enabled the Board of Estimate yesterday to fix the appropriation for the bureau at $527,500 for next year. It was $515,000 last year. The amount asked for was $439,500 for next year.

The estimates of the Police Department proper were taken up. Police Commissioners Grant, Andrews, and Parker were present. An extra appropriation of $40,000 was asked for pay of twenty additional Detective Sergeants. Controller Fitch thought that this was too much. The appropriation was cut to $20,000. Commissioner Andrews asked to have the salaries of the other ten included in the appropriation for Patrolmen as they are now.

"It seems to me," said the Controller, "that you are running up your estimates at a tremendous rate. Your demands are certainly away out of proportion to the increases asked for by other departments. The increase you ask for this year is nearly $2,000,000, which is just a little less than half the entire amount it took to run your department in 1894."

Commissioner Andrews said that the increase was due largely to the acts of the Legislature, which compel the enlargement of the force.

After much discussion, the item for salaries for the uniformed force, including the 800 additional patrolmen, was fixed at $6,661,689.08, as against $5,609,632.30 allowed last year. The total appropriation allowed for the Police Department for 1897 was $6,981,589.08, which is an increase of $1,056,-175.78 over last year.

Superintendent of Parks Parsons sent a communication to the Board of Estimate urging the expenditure of $25,035 for new trees in West End Avenue. John McDonald, who represented the West End Property Owners' Association, said that of the trees that were planted in West End Avenue in 1888, 25 per cent. were dead, 50 per cent. were dying, and others were in bad shape.

Corporation Counsel Scott was the objector here. "I confess," he said, "that I don't see the propriety of putting shade trees in any particular street. There might be a general plan embracing all residential streets. If we plant trees in West End Avenue they will get covered with angle worms, and when the worms fall to the ground we will be asked for money to pick them up."

"Do you mean angle worms?" asked the Controller.

"He means measuring worms," said Mr. McDonald.

"Any old worms," said the Controller.

It was finally agreed to change the terms of the Park Department's appropriation for maintenance, which is $450,000, so as to include the planting of trees, but no additional money was provided for that purpose.

The Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen were appointed a committee to confer with a committee of the Board of Education in reference to renting new quarters for the Board of Education.

QUESTIONS IN ECONOMICS.

Discussions Before a Four Days' Session in Baltimore.

The American Economic Association, which was organized in 1885 and includes in its membership leading thinkers of all schools of economic thought, will hold its ninth annual meeting in Levering Hall, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, beginning Dec. 28. Sessions will continue for four days. The address of welcome is to be made by Prof. Daniel C. Gilman. The opening address by the President of the association, Dr. Henry C. Adams, will deal with "The Relations of Economics to Jurisprudence." At the morning session of the second day an important discussion will be opened by Prof. Bailey of Cornell University on "Is There a Distinct Agricultural Question?" In the afternoon Prof. Roland P. Falkner will present the report of the Committee on Organization of the Census.

On the third day ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild will lead in a discussion concerning investments, and Profs. F. H. Giddings and Joseph French Johnson will follow him. One of the questions which Mr. Fairchild will introduce will be, What is the relation of savings bank deposits to the country's general business? At a later session "The Duty of the Government Toward Investors" will come up for discussion, opened by Prof. Arthur T. Hadley of Yale. The local arrangements are to be in charge of committees representing the Johns Hopkins University, the City of Baltimore, and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, the last-named body to give a banquet at the Rennert on Dec. 30, at which Secretary Carlisle is expected to speak.

A Romance of Old Trinity.

A romance of old Trinity was revealed yesterday when the engagement notice was published of Walter E. Ashcroft to Martha Virginia Pini. Mr. Ashcroft is the junior partner of the New York Fish Company of 107 South Street, and the bride to be is the only daughter of Wilhelm Pini, a caterer, of 28 Chrystie Street. The wedding is to take place in Trinity Church, where the two first met, about a year ago, at a church entertainment. They soon became fast friends. Last June they took part in amateur dramatics in the Trinity School Building, and the engagement followed, but was kept very quiet until yesterday's announcement.

Judge Wentworth's Gallantry.

Fred Lester and Nellie Bensen of 7 West Sixty-fifth Street, said to be professional bicycle riders, were arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday for "scorching" on the Western Boulevard Sunday. "I usually fine scorchers $3 each," said Magistrate Wentworth, "but I will not fine a lady, so I will fine you, Lester, $6." Lester paid the fine.

BESIEGED THE AQUARIUM.

Visitors Did Not Seem to Understand It Was Closed Monday.

The fact of the opening of the Aquarium appears to have been better advertised than the fact that it would be closed Sundays and Mondays. The doors were besieged all day yesterday, as they had been on Sunday, and, despite a very legible sign indicating that the place was "closed," it kept a park policeman busy announcing the fact.

"Open every day," in one line, "except Sunday and Monday," in another line, is the reading of the sign. One woman, who read only the first line, insisted upon being let in any way, but she was not favored.

Dr. Bean, the Superintendent, said that perhaps after New Year's the Aquarium would be opened on Sunday and closed instead some other day in addition to Monday. It is thought that until the gallery is completed, and additional room thus given for the distributing of such a crowd as would visit the place Sundays, it is better to make that one of the two days for closing. The limited funds for paying employes enables the Superintendent to keep open only five days in the week.

Contributions are arriving daily for the Aquarium. A shipping firm yesterday sent a turtle which had arrived from Borneo, and from other sources were received consignments of catfish, frogs, and a variety of other specimens.

SET THE SCHMIDT AFIRE.

Crew of the Schooner Rescued—Men Reach This Port.

Capt. Records, Mate Thompson, and five of the crew of the schooner Amelia P. Schmidt, abandoned at sea, dismasted and waterlogged, Dec. 5, arrived here yesterday on the Clyde Line steamship Saginaw from Turk's Island.

The schooner sailed from Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 11, for Jacmel, with lumber. She was found to be leaking slightly when she got to sea. On Nov. 30 she was in collision with a two-masted schooner, whose name was not learned. The shock carried away the masts, jibboom, all gear, and sails of the Schmidt, and while she was not stove, her seams were opened, and she began to make water rapidly, which gained despite the work of the crew at the pumps.

A gale sprung up, and the schooner labored heavily and became waterlogged. The men were finally taken off by the brig Gabriel, Capt. Mundy, which had been blown away from her anchorage at Salt Cay, Turk's Island, seventeen days previously. Before abandoning the schooner the crew set fire to the Schmidt, as she was directly in the path of vessels and likely to be a danger to navigation.

SHIPPED UNDER A MAN'S NAME.

Mr. Schwartz Met Miss Gersen and They Started to Get Married.

Augusta Gersen, a nurse, was taken to Ellis Island yesterday from the French Line steamship La Bourgogne, just arrived from Havre, and on which she booked as Meyer Schwartz.

When asked by the Board of Special Inquiry why she used a man's name, she replied that it was the name of the man who would meet her here, and whose name she expected to continue to bear.

Mr. Schwartz put in an appearance before her examination was ended. He gave his address here as 91 East Third Street, but said that he was a shoe salesman of Omaha. He had met Augusta some time ago in Paris, and she had promised to follow him to this country.

Augusta was allowed to land on condition that they would be married at once. They both consented, and an officer escorted them to the City Hall to look for an Alderman to perform the civil ceremony.

MR. BUTLER RETURNS HOME.

He Had Been Wandering About in a Delirium Due to Illness.

Henry P. Butler, the lawyer, who has been missing since Thursday morning, returned to his home, 116 West Eighty-eighth Street, early yesterday morning. He was ill and in a dazed condition and could give no coherent account of his movements since he disappeared, but it is reported by his family that he had evidently been wandering in a semi-conscious condition in some part of New Jersey.

A cabman at the Cortlandt Street Ferry saw him come from a boat about 7:30 o'clock and induced him to take his carriage home. Mr. Butler, though weak and dazed, was able to give his correct address. His condition was such that his family sent for Dr. Francis A. Utter of 103 West Seventy-first Street, the family physician, who after an examination said that he was a very sick man with typhoid symptoms, and had evidently wandered about in a dazed mental state with delirium, the result of his physical condition.

So far as could be ascertained, Mr. Butler had no business, financial, or family trouble whatever, and his home life is said to have been exceptionally pleasant. His trouble appears to have been due solely to ill health.

FEWER BRIDGE PASSENGERS.

Over Half a Million Decrease This Year—Surplus Cut Down.

The report on Brooklyn Bridge affairs for the year ending Dec. 1 was submitted to Mayors Strong and Wurster by President James Howell yesterday.

It shows receipts of $1,404,318.47; from real estate rentals $83,155.91, from telegraph and telephone rentals $23,884.76, from carriageways $88,800.86, and from the bridge cars $1,112,957.27. The number of passengers carried by the cars was 43,906,459, against 44,564,329 passengers and a revenue of $1,130,608.34 the previous year. Receipts this year were added to a balance of $307,742.72, which made the available cash for the year $1,712,061.91.

The expenditures were $1,640,490.24, of which $273,966.53 went for construction purposes. The balance is $71,570.95.

The report was to have been read at a meeting of the Trustees yesterday, but there was no quorum.

Offered to Divide His Salary.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring announced yesterday that a man who had held a very good position in the Street Cleaning Department and who had lost his place and was desirous of getting it back had written the following to Secretary Yates of the department:

"I know you are honorable, reliable, and friendly (I found you so to me.) I want to make a proposition to you. It is this: If you get me back in the position I held in the department, I propose to divide the salary and give you one-half every month. There is nothing wrong about this that I can see. You have a right to make it."

Col. Waring refused to make the name of the writer public.

Passengers on La Bourgogne.

The French Line steamship La Bourgogne, which arrived late Sunday night, came up to her dock early yesterday morning. Capt. Le Boeuf reported an unusually rough passage. The body of William H. Harbeck, who died recently at the Continental Hotel, in Paris, was brought home on La Bourgogne. The burial will be in Greenwood. Among the passengers were Mgr. Begin, the Vicomtesse Benoit d'Azy, Col. and Mrs. Harmon D. Hull, Mrs. William H. Harbeck, the Rev. T. G. Rouleau, Charles Tyng, Whitney Warren, and W. H. Hatherley.

THE FUEL GAS FRANCHISE

IT WILL PROBABLY NOT BECOME OPERATIVE AS IT IS NOW.

The Aldermen Hear of Corporation Counsel Scott's Opinion that They Had No Power to Grant It.

There were plenty of signs yesterday to indicate that the Aldermen's franchise to the Consumers' Gas Fuel, Power and Heat Company would never become operative in its present form, if at all. Corporation Counsel Scott furnished the Mayor, at his request, an opinion on the validity of the franchise, and the pith of the opinion is that the Aldermen have no power in the premises.

Before this opinion was made public many of the Aldermen had been doing some quiet caucusing in the City Hall. Many were of the opinion that, in view of the amount of talk there had been as to the circumstances under which the franchise was granted and the hints at monetary influences, it would be unwise to pass the franchise again if the Mayor should veto it. In fact, there was an opinion among some of the Aldermen that such a veto should be sustained in view of all the circumstances.

Alderman Goodman's proposition was that the resolution should be recalled from the Mayor and referred by the Board of Aldermen to the recently created special committee, of which Alderman Olcott is Chairman, and the duty of which is to investigate the question of municipal ownership of gas. Several of the Aldermen said that there was little doubt but that this course would be taken. The motion to recall may be made at to-day's meeting of the board or it may be deferred until next Tuesday's meeting, in view of the fact that the Mayor has announced a public hearing on the question at the request of President Belding of the Consumers' Company for 3 o'clock this afternoon in his office. If the Aldermen recall the resolution and refer it to the committee, that action will end the matter, for the time being at least. Some of the Aldermen claim that the Legislature will take action in the matter at the next session if they do not.

Corporation Counsel Scott, in the opinion which he sent to the Mayor, says that whatever power the Common Council possesses in the matter of such franchises must be found in Section 86 of the New York Consolidated Act, and after quoting from this section Mr. Scott says:

"As originally enacted the subdivision in question read as follows:

"'5. To regulate the opening of street surfaces, the laying of gas and water mains, the building and repairing of sewers, and the erection of gas ligths.'

"By subsequent acts of the Legislature the proviso was added to the effect that it should not be lawful 'for any person or corporation to lay any pipes or mains in or under any of the streets of the City of New York, or to open the pavement of any such streets for the purpose of laying any pipes or mains for conducting therein any illuminating gas or steam or other fluids, excepting salt water, nor shall it be lawful for the Common Council of said city to grant any license or permission to lay any such pipes or mains or to open the streets or pavements therefor,' unless a certain proportion of the owners of the real estate fronting on said street shall have petitioned therefor. Since 'non-illuminating' gas is a fluid, it follows that the proviso above quoted, if unaffected by later legislation, would have clearly forbidden the passage of such a resolution as is now before you.

"In 1893, however, the Legislature further amended the subdivision by adding the following qualification: 'Nothing shall be construed to be a fluid within the meaning of said subdivision except illuminating gas, water when intended for hydraulic or hydrostatic purposes, steam or oil.'

"In view of the statutory definition thus given to the word 'fluid,' it is contended that the prohibition against opening

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
55 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

$250,000.
North Chicago Street Railroad Company
First Mortgage Fives.

MATURING JANUARY 1ST, 1909 & 1916.

The Capital Stock of the North Chicago Street Railroad Company is $6,600,000.

The stock of the company at current quotations has a market value of about $14,000,000.

The published report of the company for the year ending December 1st, 1895, showed the following:

Gross income	$2,780,487.00
Operating expenses	$1,312,107.63
Fixed charges, including taxes, rentals, and all ch'g's except bond interest	237,352.00
	1,549,459.63
Net earnings	$1,231,027.37
Interest on bonds outstanding, 1895	233,900.00
Surplus earnings for year 1895	$997,127.37
Surplus earnings for year 1894	752,644.00
Surplus earnings for year 1893 (World's Fair)	1,154,510.00
Surplus earnings for year 1892	752,644.00

DIVIDENDS.

The company has paid regular dividends of twelve per cent. per annum for several years. In 1895, in addition to paying a dividend of twelve per cent., the company declared an extra twenty per cent. dividend, representing the accumulated surplus of past years.

Further particulars upon application.

FOR SALE BY
N.W. Harris&Company
BANKERS,
15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
70 State Street, Boston.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT
Reorganization.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, } Nov. 14, 1896.

To Holders of First Mortgage Bonds, Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, and Preferred and Common Stock of the Oregon Improvement Company.

Notice is hereby given that holders of any of the above-named securities in order to avail of the Plan of Reorganization represented by the undersigned Committee, must deposit their holdings with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, No. 10 Wall Street, New York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, on or before December 15, 1896.

Bonds and stock not deposited on or before that date will be received only upon payment of a penalty equal to one per cent. of the par value thereof.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
E. ROLLINS MORSE,
JULES S. BACHE,
} Committee.

SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel, 10 Wall Street, New York.

THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.
Baltimore, Md., December 7th, 1896.

To Holders of First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, Dated January 1st, 1872—amount outstanding, $1,100,000.

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said bonds, falling due January 1st, 1897, together with six months' interest thereon, will be paid on and after January 2d, proximo, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City.

This company will issue a new First Mortgage to secure Four and One-half Per Cent. Twenty-five-Year Gold Bonds, dated January 1st, 1897, interest payable semi-annually, July and January.

For particulars apply at the office of the company, No. 44 South Street, Baltimore, Maryland, or at the Guaranty Trust Company, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, not later than December 17th, 1896. C. K. LORD, President.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull and heavy. More Spanish war bugaboos. Money on call 1½ to 2 per cent.

The Maceo sensation was practically all that Wall Street yesterday discussed. Every bear was sure that it was going forthwith to involve the United States in war, and on this theory stocks were sold short freely. Of course in so narrow a market as now exists, quotations were somewhat affected by this campaigning, and net changes were produced averaging as much as 1 per cent.

***

How restricted the market is was shown by the effect of a sale of a single 100 shares of New York and New Haven stock—a break from 185 to 178, being seven full points. The purchase of 100 Omaha preferred caused a rise of four points. This sort of a market has nothing natural in it.

***

Sugar Trust stock went off about a point on transactions aggregating approximately 30,000 shares. This was a total far beyond that in any railroad stock. To-day Sugar is to be quoted ex dividend, and recent buyers are expecting that there will be a quick recovering of the full 3 per cent. They have assurances to this effect from the manipulating gentlemen who have lately been selling long stock as fast as policy would permit.

***

Consolidated Gas was under pressure. Transactions were not heavy—though far larger than the ordinary average. The price declined over 3 points. It would be dangerous, however, for speculators to base transactions on the theory that these sales represent liquidation; chiefly they are of short stock.

***

Manhattan Elevated was dealt in to the extent of about 13,000 shares. The bear crowd pitched on it with special viciousness. They extended the short interest in it largely. The stock already lends at a premium.

***

Business news is all encouraging. In the coal and iron trades there is some hesitancy, and on this fact is based dreary bear prophecies. But those who know of conditions as they are will be careful about risking ventures on the belief that improvement is not possible, and possible quickly.

***

As to Washington influences—the chief bear reliance, and that on which extensive short sales have been based—it can be said safely that Congressional warriors are never dangerous beyond the waving of their manuscript, their most terrible weapon a corkscrew.

***

Government bonds were firm. The 5s advanced ⅛. There were sales of $28,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 109⅝; $500 do., coupon, at 110⅜; $10,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 120⅝, and $10,000 do., registered, at 120¼.

***

Twenty-two shares of Central National Bank stock sold on the Stock Exchange at 130.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Rfs. pf....1 St. P. & Omaha pf..4

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf...	¾	Laclede Gas	¾
Am. Sp. Mfg.	½	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2	Manhattan	⅞
Am. Sugar Refs.	1¼	Met. Traction	1¾
Am. Tobacco	¾	Mo., K. & T.	½
At., T. & S. F., all in pd.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅜
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	Nat. Lead	1½
Bay State Gas	½	N. J. Central	½
Can. Southern	¾	N. Y. Sus. & W. pf.	½
Can. Pacific	½	Nor. Pac., all in pd.	1⅜
Ches. & Ohio	½	Nor. Pac. pf., all in pd.	1⅛
Ch., Bur. & Q.	2⅛	Nor. Pac. pf., V. certfs.	1½
Chicago Gas	1⅜	Or. R. & N. pf.	2¼
Ch., Mil. & St. P.	⅞	Pacific Mail	1
Ch., M. & St. P. pf.	1	P. & Rdg., all in pd.	1⅜
Ch., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Pullman Car	2¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	St. P. & Omaha	⅝
Col., H. V. & Tol.	¾	Standard R. & T.	2⅜
Consol Gas	3½	Southern Ry. pf.	1¼
Del., Lack. & W.	2	Tenn. C. & I.	1¼
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅜
Erie	⅛	U. S. Rubber	2¼
Erie 1st & T.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Evans. & T. H.	1	Wabash	⅛
Gen. Electric	1⅞	Wabash pf	1¼
Ill. Steel	1	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	½
Iowa Central pf.	2		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Norfolk & Western 1st, M. & D. Div., t. r....1

BONDS DECLINED.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	1	Reading 1st pf. inc.	1⅜
C., C., C. & I. con.	1	Reading 2d pf. inc.	1½
Col., H. V. & T. 6s.	1½	R'ding gen'l 4s, t. r.	1
Gen. El. deb. 5s.	1½	Southern Ry. 5s.	1½
Or. Imp. 1st, t. r.	2	Standard R. & T. 6s.	2
Or. Imp. con. 6s.	1¼	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3½ per cent. five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good single names four to six months to run.

Clearing House exchanges, $79,497,339; balances, $4,341,648; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $72,770.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3⅛@3¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and ½c higher, at $4.88, for demand. Actual rates were $4.83½@$4.83¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¾@$4.87 for demand, $4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-10c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25@75c premium.

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Says The London Economist: "The decline in the value of money has made further progress, with the result that best three months' bills are now taken at 3⅛ per cent., and even a shade under, while the discount houses have reduced their allowances for deposits to 2½ and 2¾ per cent. for money at call and notice respectively. The condition of affairs in the United States favors the belief that before long gold will be shipped thence to this side. Money there has become exceedingly cheap, and funds are accumulating at the banks, while the revival in business, which it was hoped would provide much fuller employment for them, is not making anything like the progress that was generally expected. The idea, moreover, which was so prevalent in the States, that after the election British investors would again begin to buy largely of American securities has not been realized.

"The disposition here has been rather to sell than to buy, and the calculation is that, instead of increasing our holdings, we have reduced them during the past four weeks by several millions. These sales have helped to offset the balance of trade against us, and that is not mounting up so rapidly as before, since the shipments of wheat are now on a reduced scale. All these changes point to the probability that if not now, at all events after the turn of the year, when the States have large interest payments to make on this side, there will be an export of gold thence. In anticipation of this the New York banks have, it appears, been buying large amounts of long-dated sterling bills. But the prevailing opinion is that, while this will prevent gold going in such quantities as might otherwise have been the case, it will not be sufficient to obviate the necessity for some shipments of the metal. While, however, this is a reasonable view to take at present, it has to be remembered that until things settle down in the States, and a better opinion can be formed as to the prospects of tariff and currency legislation there, no one can speak with any confidence as to the probable course of the market. And, looking only a little ahead, as the end of the year approaches, rates are more likely to stiffen up a little than to fall lower."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1⅛, to 56⅜; St. Paul, ¾, to 75⅞; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 50½; Erie, ⅜, to 15½; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 95¾; New York Central, ⅜, to 97¾; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 35¼; Reading, ¼, to 18⅜, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅜. British consols declined 7-16, to 111⅝ for money, and 111⅝ for the account.

NO DOUBT OF IMPROVEMENT.

President Warner W. Van Norden of the National Bank of North America, discussing the financial situation, says:

"Things in the financial world are in what might be called a state of coma. You can best describe the situation by calling it 'inactive' and general sentiment by calling it 'waiting.' It has taken the country longer to recover from its fright than was expected. The fear of a silver victory at the polls and a consequent period of disaster and business depression was probably more widespread and more deeply rooted than we supposed, and it is taking the business community some time to get over the shock.

"There can be no doubt of the regained confidence on the part of the great majority of capitalists and investors. The way in which money is returning to the banks shows that. Hoardings are rapidly finding their way into bank statements. The recent heavy purchases of investment securities are other evidences of the better and more confident sentiment now prevailing.

"But there seems to be little demand for money. There is plenty of it. All of the banks have large surpluses which they would be only too glad to loan—even though rates are exceedingly low. As yet, however, there is not enough activity in general business to make the demand for funds come up to the supply. And until we get such activity the money market is likely to stay about as it is. Money, I think, will continue to pour into the banks, both on account of individual deposits and the return of funds from the West, but considerable of it will not get much further than that.

"When the business of the country does begin to improve, however—and I think the betterment will come soon after the first of the year—there will be a larger demand for money than is generally anticipated. All trade lines will come in for the improvement, and the confident feeling among business men would indicate that aggressiveness may be expected in the carrying out of plans for the future. A period of business activity such as this will mean a good demand for money. And a good demand for money will mean higher rates.

"While the waiting disposition is uppermost, we can expect but little change in the situation. But I do not think this disposition will predominate long. It will give way to the activity that every one sees ahead—activity that will bring with it the improvement that we have been waiting for so long."

AN ENGLISH ESTIMATE.

The representative of The London Statist in this country cables the following to his journal:

"Taking together the railway lines west of Chicago, which I had an opportunity to observe, they seem to me to be kept in wonderfully good condition, especially when one bears in mind their liability to all kinds of accidents from the melting of snow, landslips, floods, &c. The time kept is more punctual than I had expected, and the accommodation afforded is excellent. Most readers are aware that railway rates and fares have been continuously lowered during the past ten or twenty years, and that in many cases they are very much below those charged in Europe. The original cost of construction was necessarily heavy. Undoubtedly the legitimate expenditure was generally much exceeded, which gives a handle to the enemies of the companies. But the present holders of the watered stock are innocent, and ought not to be punished. The cost of maintaining the lines is heavy, and the distances to be run are very great. In many cases the local traffic is light, and where there might be considerable suburban traffic the competition of street cars (usually moved by electricity or cables) is very keen. It seems to me, therefore, that the charges, at the present time, at all events, against the railway companies are without foundation.

"On the other hand, it is not to be denied that farmers have often to pay more for sending their produce to market than they receive. It does not follow, of course, that the railway companies should carry it at a loss; but it is easy to understand that the farmers should not merely grumble, but should agitate against the railway companies, when they find that the cost of carriage leaves them without profit.

"A general rise in prices, even if it were not very great, would probably silence the enemies of the companies, but while prices continue at the present level, the position of the companies is decidedly unpleasant, and the feeling not merely of the population, but of the State Legislatures throughout the West, is anything but friendly. When everything is said, however, the companies have rendered, and are still rendering, inestimable benefit to the West and the Pacific slope. Without the railways, in fact, the settlement of the country could never have taken place, and the existing prosperity is very largely their work.

"If the new Administration and the new Congress act with statesmanship, trade will gradually revive, the traffic of the lines will increase, there will be a greater demand for farming produce, and both the farmers and the companies will be able to live. It is from a general improvement in business, not from a reduction of rates and fares, that a better state of things is to be looked for."

THE GOULD BOYS.

Younger members of the Gould family are coming to the front.

It is believed that one of Mr. George J. Gould's junior brothers is to take hold of Manhattan Elevated business and give it intelligent and progressive attention.

Another brother is keeping unhappy Chicago speculators nervous over free-and-easy ways in which he toys with their sacred panic-making Diamond match making Trust.

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The Wall Street representative of The Chicago Tribune, apropos of this wires:

Next to Reading in the railway list there is interest in what is going on in Manhattan Elevated. Thanks to the niggardly management, which has been so long pursued, there is no local security here so much distrusted. The property has been shamefully mismanaged. The stinginess of Russell Sage has been the adopted policy of the management.

Of a sudden there is a disposition to change. One of the younger members of the Gould family is coming to the front as a live factor in the company's affairs. For the first time in its history, the cars are to be properly lighted. But what is of special consequence is that now there has been an official vote to change the system's motive power, the present old-fashioned coal locomotives, upon which New York depends for what little local rapid transit it has, are finally to be disposed of. Experiments are already under way testing the comparative merits of electricity and compressed air. These tests have been talked of for some time. Now they are really being made. One or the other will be adopted within the next sixty days.

The importance of this is not merely the popularization of elevated roads here; its chief consequence is the way it promises to affect Manhattan's net earnings. One electric manufacturing company has even gone so far as to offer to put up a bond guaranteeing that by use of electricity the Manhattan Elevated can save $1,000,000 per year. The consequence of this appears when it is shown that such a saving would be over 3 per cent. on the capital stock. It would insure fixed dividends at a rate higher than at present is paid, and the advanced rate would be earned, while now that paid is at the expense of a deficit.

Apropos to this new show of enterprise in the quarter of the Gould millions there is interest here in plans which have to do with affairs of large interest in Chicago. It need not be surprising if it is shortly disclosed that certain financial interests hitherto having relations with the Diamond Match crowd make a complete change of base. They may even assume open relations with the Continental Company's plans for competition with Diamond Match. Wall Street authorities believe that overtures on this account have already been made to people close to Edwin Gould. Mr. Gould himself tells me not to trust this talk. He doesn't need and will not welcome, he says, any such allies. Perhaps Mr. Gould's youth makes him enthusiastic, but there is something very like a resolute business tone in the way he talks.

Wholly regardless of whether Mr. Gould is or is not disposed to take the public into his confidence in this particular matter of overtures coming to him from certain Diamond Match interests, it can be relied upon that the steps I speak of have been taken. Recent snags struck in Match affairs at Chicago have discouraged people having Match stock in the East. Some of them are more than discouraged; they have become outspokenly indignant. They have Yankee notions, hate waste, and love prudence. They regard the pending fight between the Diamond Match and Continental Companies as inexcusably bad business, and they want it stopped—by diplomacy, if possible, but some other way if necessary. They reflect a feeling which is pronounced at Boston, Providence, and New Haven.

Diamond Match stock is not only held in those cities, but what is similarly irritating are interests in banking circles where Diamond Match stock has been pledged as collateral. There are such loans overdue, and New England bankers are not encouraged by any trustworthy reports that reach them of the company's current affairs. It will be strange if something extremely interesting does not develop in this matter before the end of the year.

BAD EFFECTS ABROAD.

Baltimore and Ohio revelations have awakened live interest abroad. The London Economist says:

Up to the end of 1895 all that appeared to be required to place the road in a thoroughly sound position financially was the funding of about £800,000, the physical condition of the system being described as in every way satisfactory. Up to the very eve of the default, the Directors denied the rumors of financial embarrassments and asserted that assistance was being provided to insure the payment of the fixed charges and for the funding of the floating indebtedness; but no sooner had the reassuring statements been circulated than the collapse took place. Instead of £800,000 only being required, a very casual inspection of the accounts showed that to pay off debt and provide for absolutely necessary expenditure upon rolling stock and equipments, a sum of £4,000,000 would have to be obtained.

It was freely predicted when the default took place, in March last, that the difficulties of the company would prove to be less serious than Mr. Little suggested, but a more careful scrutiny of the accounts has shown that his preliminary statement was far less gloomy than the actual circumstances warranted. Mr. Little's report covers a period of over seven years—to the end of November, 1895—and it shows that during that time the net income of the road was overstated to the amount of more than £544,000. The mischarges of worn-out equipment to profit and loss account during the same period vitiated the accounts to the extent of nearly £570,000; the improper capitalization of charges to income under the heading of "construction—main system" amounted to £413,000, while erroneous charges under the head of improvements and betterments of leased or dependent roads reached a sum of £715,000, making a total of false entries of about £2,250,000.

Yet, while these false entries were being made, the Directors distributed in stock and cash dividends amounting to no less a sum than £1,454,000, of which only £195,000 was actually earned, "without taking into consideration the investment of £731,000 in poor real estate and in securities of subordinate companies." Mr. Little alleges that in order to conceal these over-statements of net income, two profit and loss accounts were improvised, the first being called the "general adjustment account," and the second the "securities adjustment account," and he arrives at the conclusion that the floating debt amounts to about £3,253,000, instead of £800,000, as shown by the accounts to the end of 1895.

The statement is, of course, an ex parte one; but unless, and until it can be disproved by the officials, investors are little likely to be favorably influenced by the comparatively satisfactory showing made in the accounts to June 30 last, which have lately been issued. The disclosures as they stand are not only highly discreditable to the directors and officials, but they are calculated to increase still further the nervousness which British holders of American railroad securities feel even in regard to what are apparently properly conducted and profitable undertakings, while they can scarcely tend toward the removal of the disinclination to dabble in "Yankees," which is still so general and so intelligible on this side of the Atlantic. In this country investors whose interests are prejudiced by the fraudulent manipulation of their accounts have certain legal remedies, which are not infrequently sought and obtained; but though analogous laws for the punishment of offenses of the kind charged against the Baltimore and Ohio Directors exist in the United States, they are honored in the breach rather than in the observance.

A different state of things will have to prevail before American railroad securities will regain the favor they enjoyed here for many years, in spite of frequent losses and disappointments.

WALL STREET TALK.

Will Congress resolve to whip Spain? Wall Street speculators who think such a thing is right ahead are selling stocks short. They are much exercised over the reported murder of Maceo, and they think the United States must forthwith go to war. Hence they sell stocks short. If, somehow, this sanguinary programme fails to come to pass, these short stocks will have to be covered—and somebody may feel exceedingly sorry.

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Mr. Russell Sage is negotiating for a farm in the Jersey hills.

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Philip D. Armour is to put one of his sons in the New York Stock Exchange. This looks promising for St. Paul.

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Mr. Benno Klopper has been admitted to the firm of H. K. Burras & Co.

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Twelve conspicuous firms have been called upon by the Stock Exchange to tell of their transactions with another firm represented on the board.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.06	.04
Belcher	.27	*.28
Best & Belcher	.51	.49
Bodie Consolidated	.56	..
Challar	*.70	.75
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	*1.05	1.00
Crown Point	*.16	.15
Gould & Curry	*.27	.28
Hale & Norcross	*.94	.90
Martin White	..	.40
Mexican	.38	..
Mono	.17	..
Ophir	.86	.86
Potosi	*.54	.48
Savage	.28	.30
Sierra Nevada	.40	.40
Union Consolidated	.38	.38
Utah	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.26	.27

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 14.—Gardiner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alamo	.05½	.05¾
Anaconda	1.11½	1.10
Argentum	.47	.46½
Blue Bell	.07	.06½
Consolidated	.15	.15
Elkton	1.32	1.31
Gibson	.55½	.56
Golden Fleece	.97	.97
Isabella	.42¾	.42¾
Jefferson	.16	.15
Pharmacist	.14¾	.15
Portland	1.30	1.32
Rosa	.12½	.12
Union	.31¾	.31¾
Work	.09¾	.09

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	106½	110
American Bank Note	..	42
American Typefounders' Company	31	36
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	106	..
Barney & Smith, common	10	15
Boston & New York Air Line pf.	102	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
B'lyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s	107½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	173	174½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 6s	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	105
‡Buffalo Crosstown 5s	..	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106½	108½
‡Buffalo Street Railway stock	..	71½
Celluloid Company stock	62	65
Central & South American Telegraph	118	120
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central of Ga. R. R. consol. 5s	88½	90
Central Park, North & East River	165	165
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Columbus Gas	67½	70
Commercial Cable Company stock	165	167
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	..	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	37
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	..	85
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	..	18
Consolidated Ice pf.	75	90
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	71	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99	102
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	97½	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	..	170
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 5s	112½	114
‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	345
Ensley Land Company	¼	1
Equitable Gas Company of New York	195	205
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82½	86½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	84½	87½
‡42d St., Man. & St. N'cholas Av.	..	57
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	58	..
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	112½	115
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	91½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	74	77
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	33
Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	101	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	50	55
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s	94	96
Hudson River Telephone stock	56	60
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	127	133
Indianapolis Gas 1st	102½	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	70	75
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
†Iron Steamboat	2½	5
†Iron Steamboat 8s	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	37
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	2	5
Kings County Traction	40	43
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock	84	89
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85	89
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	72	75
Lorillard Company pf.	102½	105
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	102	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	12
†Madison Square Garden 2d	65	70
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxes Dist. 6s, 1913	105	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	..
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago)	43	48
Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago)	60	62½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	12	14
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	55	59
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
Mutual Gas Company of New York	230	240
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
‡New Orleans Pacific 1. g. subs	¾	2
New Orleans Pacific 1. g. bonds	20	5
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	2½	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	42½	44
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	71	74½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104½	106
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	94	96
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	46	48½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	122	125
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	11½	..
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New York Air Brake Company	14	..
New York Biscuit Company 6s	102½	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	158	..
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	110
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	85	..
†Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	72
Pennsylvania Coal	320	330
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	15	16½
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	125	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	93½	94¾
†Pratt & Whitney	3	7
‡Pratt & Whitney pf.	..	63
Retsof Mining Company bonds	30	45
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	83	87
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	32	37
Safety Car Heating & Lt. Co.	70	80
Second Avenue Railroad stock	145	155
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	104½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	..
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61½
Standard Gas	84	86
Standard Gas pf.	106	109
†Standard Gas 1st	109½	..
*Standard Oil Trust	256	258
Steinway Railway 6s	112	115
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	40
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	92	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	42	47
Third Avenue Railroad	163½	164½
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	8	11
Trenton Potteries	..	45
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	75
Trow Directory pf.	30	34
Union Ferry stock	62	64
‡Union Ferry 5s	101	103
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	..	102
Union Typewriter	7	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	85	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	67	73
†Union Electric Light & Power 1st	72	77
Wagner Car Company	156	157½
Western Gas Company	63	65
†Western Gas Company bonds	90	92
Worcester Traction	84½	93½
Worcester Traction pf.	93½	95½
Worthington Pump pf.	75	79

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, December 4, 1896.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable January 4, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 15, 1896.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, December 15, 1896, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 5, 1897.

JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street, New York, Dec. 4, 1896.

The above dividend of ONE PER CENT. will be payable on January 4, 1897, to holders of record at the close of business on December 15, 1896, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of preferred stock of the Southern Railway Company.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees' certificates for preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, December 15, 1896, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 5, 1897.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.

New York, December 9, 1896.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable out of the earnings of the road for the year ending December 31st, 1896, of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock, and a semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the Second Preferred Stock of this company, payable January 15th, 1897, at the Central Trust Company of New York, to the stockholders of record on December 31st, 1896.

Transfer books will be closed Dec. 31, 1896, at 3 P. M., and reopened January 16th, at 10 A. M.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Dec. 8, 1896.

A dividend of Four Per Cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 2nd day of January next. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., January 4th next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Office HOMESTAKE MINING CO., MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,

New York, Dec. 14, 1896.

DIVIDEND NO. 221.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for November, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New York, on the 26th inst.

Transfer books close on the 19th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

OFFICE OF
The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.,

New York, December 3, 1896.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the company out of the net earnings, payable Jan. 15, proximo.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at noon, Jan. 4, 1897, and reopen on the morning of Jan. 16.

GEORGE COPPELL

THE BANK STATEMENTS

For the Quarter Ended Dec. 9, 1896.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors	$2,315,992.48
Liability of directors, (as makers)	70,000.00
Overdrafts	136.96
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	243,703.81
Real estate	13,400.00
Stocks and bonds	188,250.04
Specie	220,906.00
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks	349,059.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges, $85,787.12	
Other items carried as cash	8,180.19
	893,967.32
Due from Assistant Treasurer U. S.	10,105.87
	10,105.87
	$4,255,533.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	43,021.43
Due depositors	2,820,289.69
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	168,076.86
Due savings banks	224,021.79
Unpaid dividends	123.75
	$4,255,533.52

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
H. ROCHOLL, President, and J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier, of the German-American Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 23 Broad Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 9th day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
H. ROCHOLL, President.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 12th day of December, 1896, before me.
[Seal.] JOHN A. WILLIAMS, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
UNION SQUARE BANK,
at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors	$1,733,045.64
Liability of Directors, (as makers)	102,453.00
Overdrafts	684.96
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$170,603.67
Due from approved Reserved agents	142,810.03
	313,413.70
Stocks and bonds	1,000.00
Specie	45,383.71
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	279,537.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$153,065.43
Other items carried as cash	5,213.73
	158,279.16
	$2,633,797.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	51,405.21
Due depositors	2,182,391.96
	$2,633,797.17

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FREDERICK WAGNER, President, and JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier, of the Union Square Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 8 Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 9th day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
FREDERICK WAGNER, President.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 11th day of December, 1896, before me.
LOUIS A. FAHS,
Notary Public, N. Y. City and County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BOWERY BANK OF NEW YORK,
at the close of business on the ninth day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors	$2,253,049.14
Liability of Directors, (as makers)	152,000.00
Overdrafts	1,553.87
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	198,811.36
Other real estate	18,560.00
Bonds and mortgages	34,039.16
Stocks and bonds	204,350.00
Specie	423,438.76
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	839,159.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	107,760.71
Other items carried as cash	4,058.96
	$4,427,021.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	101,450.68
Due depositors	3,381,463.24
Due savings banks	193,495.02
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	612.79
	$4,427,021.73

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WM. E. CLARK, President, and F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier, of The Bowery Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 42 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the ninth day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the ninth day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
WM. E. CLARK, President.
F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 14th day of December, 1896, before me.
WM. R. KURAN,
[Seal.] Notary Public, No. 59, N. Y. Co.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of New York for First Mortgage Bonds, Second Mortgage Income Bonds, and the Capital Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company.
Referring to the Committee's advertisement, dated Nov. 25, 1896, notice is hereby given that the Second Instalment of the Assessment of 6 per cent. on Second Mortgage Income Bonds and of 3 per cent. on Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company is due and payable on the twenty-second day of December, 1896, at the offices of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or Messrs. Melville, Fickus & Co., 75 Lombard Street, London, E. C.
First Mortgage Bonds not heretofore deposited will be received up to December 18, 1896, only on payment of penalty of 3 per cent.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT, } Committee.

WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.
New York, December 11, 1896.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
WEST SIDE BANK,
at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors	$1,624,927.24
Liability of directors, (as makers)	71,529.17
Overdrafts	245.20
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	97,476.68
Real estate	18,682.90
Bonds and mortgages	2,000.00
Stocks and bonds	415,485.12
Specie	185,019.14
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	497,794.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges, $180,587.32	
Other items carried as cash	4,660.30
	135,247.62
	$3,043,407.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	78,373.05
Due depositors	2,422,140.13
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	5,000.00
Due savings banks	92,893.89
	$3,043,407.07

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, President, and THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier, of West Side Bank, the bank located and doing business at Nos. 485 and 487 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the ninth day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the ninth day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, President.
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 12th day of December, 1896, before me.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
[Seal.] Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
$2,000 Erie R. R. 1st Mtge. Extnd. 7 p. c. Bds., due May, 1897.
$15,000 City of Brooklyn, (N. Y. Bridge Bds.,) due 1917-1920.
500 shs. Missouri Pacific R'way Co.
Pew No. 2, Grace Church, B'way and 10th Street.
$5,000 State of Arkansas 6 p. c. Bds. (Non-Holford.)
$10,000 State of Arkansas 6 p. c. Bds., 1900.
597 shs. American Coal Co. of Maryland.
133 shs. Van Brunt St. & Erie Basin Ry. Co.
30 shs. Pittsburg & Western Ry. Co. pfd.
$275 note of M. H. Folger, Jr., dated April 14, 1894.
$3,000 Union El. R. R. Bklyn. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$2,000 Northern Pacific R. R. Consol. 5 p. c. Bds. (J. P. Morgan & Co. Certfs.)
$1,000 10th and 23d Street Ferry R. R. 5 p. c. Bds. (By order of Trustee.)
$10,000 U. S. Regstd. Currency 6 p. c. Bds., 1898.
$10,000 U. S. Regstd. Currency 6 p. c. Bds., 1899.
$20,000 United States Regstd. 4 p. c. Bds., 1907. (By order of Administrator.)
$1,000 Union Pacific Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd. of 1896, (Trust Co. Certf.,) endorsed.
21 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
13 shs. Municipal Gas Co. of Yonkers.
50 shs. Consolidated Telephone Co.
75 shs. Horn Silver Mining Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
125 shs. 10th and 23d Street Ferry R. R. Co.
100 shs. North Shore Traction Co., pfd.
20 shs. First Nat'l Bank of Staten Island.
18 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
10 shs. Mercantile Trust Co.
1 share Chemical National Bank.
$1,000 Suffolk Gas Co. of N. Y., 5 p. c. Bd., 1920.
50 shs. New Central Coal Co.
6 shs. Premium Rivet Co., pfd.
40 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
40 shs. Clinton Bank.
50 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
20 shs. State Bank.
100 shs. Mt. Hope Cemetery.
23 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins.
50 shs. Statv Bank of Elmira, N. Y., (hypd.)
$110,642.20 Receivers' Certfs. of Proofs of Claims against the Elmira Nat'l Bank of Elmira, N. Y., 50 p. c. paid, (hypothecated.)
$82,000 Elmira Municipal Impt. Co. 1st Mtge. Consol. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942, (hypd.)
$6,000 Elmira Municipal Impt. Co. 4 p. c. 10-year Scrip for Coupons of Oct., 1893; Apl., 1894, and Oct., 1894, from 1st Mtge. Cons. Bds., (hypd.)
50 shs. Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R. Co.
$2,000 Middletown, Unionville & Water Gap R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., due Dec., 1896.
35 shs. Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.
50 shs. Nat'l Butchers' & Drovers' Bank.
20 shs. Pacific Bank.
40 shs. N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
250 shs. American Bank Note Co.
10 shs. Keely Motor Company.
20 shs. Green Bay & Western R. R. (Hypd.)
$400 Green Bay & Western R. R. Deb. A. (Hypd.)
$6,000 Green Bay & Western R. R. Deb. B. (Hpyd.)
$30,000 Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul, 2d Mtge. Income Bds. (Hypd.)
$5,000 Texas & New Orleans Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1905.
25 shs. Eden Musée American Co., "Ltd."
6 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Cos.
$9,000 Green Bay & Western R. R., "Series B," Income Bds.
37 shs. Hamilton Bank.
45 shs. Central Nat'l Bank.
24 shs. N. Y. Consolidated Ice Co. pfd.
22 shs. N. Y. Consolidated Ice Co. common.
$2,500 Terminal Warehouse Co. 8 p. c. Deb. Bd., 1904.
152 shs. Flushing Gas Light Co. (Hypd.)
5 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. pretd.
200 shs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. pfd.
10 shs. 5th Avenue Bank of B'klyn.
$5,000 De Bardeleben Coal & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. Bds. Assumed by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co., due 1910.
18 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. pfd.
200 shs. Consolidated Fireworks Co. common.
$1,000 Erie & Central N. Y. Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1915.
43 shs. 42d St., Man., & St. Nich. Av. R. R.
150 shs. Sloss Iron & Steel Co.
100 shs. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co.
5 shs. Long Island Safe Dep. Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.

HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Dec. 15, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(By order of John E. Eustis, Assignee.)
5 shares The First National Bank of Key West, Florida, $100 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares Real-Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, $100 each.
20 shares Chicago Gas Co., $100 each.
300 shares South Pittsburg City Co., $100 each (hypothecated.)
500 shares South Pittsburg City Co., $100 each, (hypothecated.)
40 shares preferred stock New York and Northern Railway Co., $100 each, (hypothecated.)
100 shares Kings County Elevated R. R. Co., $100 each, (hypothecated.)
$28,000 Winona and Southwestern R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. gold Bonds, (dividend paid and stamped thereon,, hypothecated.)
Receipt of the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Co. for $2,500 on account of subscription to capital stock, (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 78 Liberty St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, Will sell at auction Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.:
By order of Augustus Horrmann and William K. Leicht, executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Emily Rubsam, deceased.
67 shares Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company of Stapleton, Staten Island, $1,000 each.
50 shares Staten Island Railway Company, $75 each.
$200 Second Mortgage Bonds of the German Association of Erhelterung of Staten Island, (2 bonds of $100 each.)
$50 Second Mortgage Bond of the German Association of Erhelterung of Staten Island.
By order of August Horrmann and William K. Leicht, executors and trustees under last will and testament of Joseph Rubsam, deceased.
4 shares Staten Island Academy, $25 each.
100 shares Staten Island Railway Company, $75 each.
Lists at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE GOVIN, ELOISA GOMEZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELOISA GOMEZ DE GOVIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the —th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1896. EMMET R. OLCOTT, ELOISA GOVIN DE ALFONSO, Administrators. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attys. for Administrators, 35 Broadway, New-York. n17-law6mTu

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Dec. 14, 1896.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
50	50⅝	250	Am. Cotton Oil pf	51	51	50¼	50¼	— ⅜
12½	12⅝	3,781	American Spirits Mfg.	12⅝	12⅞	12¼	12½	— ½
26	28	602	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	28⅝	29	27	27	— 2
115⅜	115⅞	24,884	American Sugar Refs.	116½	116⅝	115⅝	115⅝	—1¼
103½	103⅞	125	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103⅜	+1
74⅜	74½	1,301	American Tobacco	74⅝	74⅝	74¼	74¼	— ⅜
13½	13⅝	1,951	At., T. & S.F., all in pd.	14⅜	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
21⅞	22	2,260	At., T. & S. F. pf.	22⅝	22⅝	21⅞	22	— ⅛
14½	15	100	Baltimore & Ohio	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
10¾	10½	900	Bay State Gas	10⅜	10¾	10½	10½	— ¾
88	90	55	Brooklyn Union Gas	90	90	90	90	
47¾	48½	500	Canada Southern	48½	48¾	48	48	— ⅜
55	56	200	Canadian Pacific	55½	55½	55½	55½	— ½
16½	16¾	2,204	Chesapeake & Ohio	17	17	16½	16½	
161		10	Chicago & Alton	162	162	162	162	—2½
75¼	75⅝	24,290	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	77	77	75⅝	75⅝	—1⅝
72⅜	72⅝	7,275	Chicago Gas	73¼	73½	72½	72⅝	— ⅜
5	6	100	Chicago Great Western	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
73⅝	73¾	19,540	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	74¼	74¼	73½	73⅝	— ⅛
129½	130½	480	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	130	130	130	130	—1
102	102⅜	730	Chicago & Northw.	102½	102⅝	102¼	102¼	—1
147	150	10	Chi. & Northw. pf.	149½	149¼	149¼	149¼	
67⅜	67⅝	6,835	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	68¾	68¾	67⅜	67½	—1¼
26	26⅛	835	C., C. C. & St. Louis.	27	27	26½	26½	—1½
24	24½	700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	24	24½	24	24	—1½
17⅜	18	450	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	18¼	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅞
150½	152	2,615	Consolidated Gas Co.	154⅝	154⅝	151	151	—3½
125	126½	250	Delaware & Hudson	125	125⅛	125	125½	— ⅞
156	157½	260	Del., Lack. & West.	156	156	156	156	—2
42	43	2	Denver & R. G. pf.	44	44	44	44	
100	101	116	Erie 1st. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	100½	100½	100¼	100½	— ⅛
14½	15	125	Erie	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
20	22	100	Erie 2d pf.	20	20	20	20	— ¼
64¾	65½	200	Erie Tel. & Tel.	66	66	65	65	—1
28	29	100	Evans. & Terre Haute.	29	29	29	29	—1
30⅛	30⅜	3,510	General Electric	31¼	31¼	30¼	30¼	—1⅞
42	44	100	Illinois Steel Co.	42½	42½	42½	42½	—1
26	28	200	Iowa Central pf.	27	27	27	27	—2
24	24¼	400	Laclede Gas	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
18	18⅜	250	Lake Erie & Western	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
70	72	10	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	
153	155	240	Lake Shore	154⅝	154⅝	154½	154½	
46	52	220	Long Island	50	50	50	50	—1½
48¾	48½	10,096	Louisville & Nashville.	49¾	49⅝	48¼	48⅝	— ⅞
95⅛	95¼	12,303	Manhattan Con.	95⅞	96	94½	95⅛	—1⅜
108	109	310	Metropolitan Traction.	108½	108½	108¼	108¼	
19	20	100	Minn. & St. Louis	19	19	19	19	
76	78	25	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	77	77	77	77	
12⅞	13⅛	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13½	13½	13	13	— ⅛
27	27½	1,160	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
20⅝	20⅞	1,956	Missouri Pacific	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	—1¼
24	25¼	347	National Lead Co.	24½	24½	24	24	—1¼
88½	88⅞	285	National Lead Co. pf.	89	89	88⅝	88⅝	— ⅛
13	15	100	National Linseed Oil	15	15	15	15	— ¼
19	25	80	National Starch 2d pf.	20	20	20	20	
101½	102	1,035	New Jersey Central	102½	102½	101½	101½	— ½
95	95¾	646	New York Central	95¼	95½	95⅛	95⅛	
177	182	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	178	178	178	178	
9⅝	10	320	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
25	25⅛	1,685	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	25¾	25⅞	25	25¼	— ⅝
10	10¾	50	N. Y. & Nor. pf.	10	10	10	10	
	4¾	180	North American	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
13½	13	1,566	N. P., all in. pd.	13½	13½	12½	12⅝	—1⅜
22	22⅜	1,690	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	23	23	21¾	22	—1⅜
31½	31⅝	954	N. P. pf., V. ctfs.	32½	32½	31⅝	31⅝	—1½
14⅝	14⅞	1,535	Ontario & Western	15	15	14¾	14⅝	— ¾
37	39	345	Or. R. & N. pf.	38	38	38	38	—2¼
24⅜	24½	1,512	Pacific Mail	25	25	24¼	24⅜	—1
320		6	Pennsylvania Coal	320	320	320	320	
26⅜	26⅝	24,715	P. & R., all in. pd.	26⅞	26⅞	25	25½	—1¾
14	14	100	P., C. C. & St. L.	14	14	14	14	—2¼
155	155	260	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	155	155	154¾	154¾	—2¼
48⅝		830	St. Paul & Omaha.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅞
133	133	100	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	133	133	133	133	+4
8¾	8¾	430	Standard R. & T.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼	—2⅜
15⅜	16	350	Southern Pacific.	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼
9½	9⅝	528	Southern Railway	9⅝	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
27¾	28	5,253	Southern Railway pf.	28⅝	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	—1¼
26½	26⅝	2,820	Tenn. Coal & Iron	27½	27½	26½	26½	—1¼
9	9¼	700	Texas Pacific	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
9¼	9½	500	Union Pacific, t. r.	9⅜	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
5¼	5½	750	United States Cordage	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
8½	9	300	United States Leather.	9¼	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
60	60¼	5,570	United States L. pf.	61½	61½	60¾	60¾	— ⅝
23¼	24	1,695	United States Rubber.	24½	24½	23	23	—2¼
80	82	227	United States R. pf.	80⅜	80⅜	79½	79½	— ¾
6⅜	7	200	Wabash pf.	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅝
15⅝	16	675	Wabash pf.	16	16	15⅛	15⅛	—1¼
86⅜	86⅝	4,639	Western Union Tel.	86¼	86¾	86¼	86¼	— ¼
7⅝	7⅞	1,910	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	8¼	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ½
29	30	200	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	30	30	30	30	— ½

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s
3,000 116
Am Spirits M Co 6s
1,000 ..... 74½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
12,000 74
At, T & S F gen 4s
10,000s3 70
15,000 ..... 78⅞
71,000 ..... 78¾
2,000 79
500 ..... 79¼
5,000 ..... 78¾
Adjustment 4s
10,000 ..... 42⅜
20,000 ..... 42½
75,000 ..... 42⅜
30,000 ..... 42¼
5,000 ..... 42⅛
15,000 ..... 42⅜
19,000 42
35,000 ..... 41⅜
5,000 ..... 41⅝
20,000 ..... 41¼
5,000 ..... 41⅜
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925
3,000 90
Brooklyn R T 5s
2,000 78
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
10,000 ..... 105⅞
10,000 ..... 105¾
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
1,000 ..... 100½
Canada So 1st gtd
4,000 ..... 109¾
Canada Southern 2d
2,000 ..... 105¼
Cent of N J gen 5s
10,000 ..... 118¼
Cent Pac 6s, 1898
8,000 ..... 103½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000 74
10,000 ..... 73½
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
2,000 90
Chi, B & N 5s
500 ..... 102½
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s
1,000 ..... 88½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
3,000 101
Chicago & Erie 1st
2,000s10F 110⅜
Chi & N W reg gold 7s
5,000 ..... 115½
Coupon gold 7s
1,000 ..... 115½
C, C, C & Ind cons
4,000 ..... 130½
C, C, C & Ind 1st
3,000 106
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
2,000 ..... 92½
Col, H V & T 5s
8,000 87
Col & Ohio Central 6s
2,000 ..... 85½
Col & Ninth Av 1st
5,000 ..... 110¼
East Ten, Va & Ga cons gold 5s
1,000s20F 106½
Equit G L Co of N Y 5s
1,000 114
Erie gen lien 3-4s
3,000 ..... 65½
3,000c 65½
5,000 ..... 64⅝
Ft W & D C 1st
1,000 54
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
2,000 90
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s
4,000 109
Int & Gt Nor 1st
8,000 116
Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000 96
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
8,000 93
L S & M So 1st coup
8,000 ..... 113⅜
Lex Av & Pav Ry 1st
3,000 ..... 116¼
6,000 ..... 116⅛
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
10,000b3 ..... 79½
15,000 79
Louis & Nash G M 6s
5,000 ..... 115⅞
10,000s20F 115⅞
No O & Mobile 1st
1,000 ..... 117½
Mexican Int 1st 4s
8,000 ..... 71⅜
5,000 ..... 71½
Midland of N J 1st
500 115
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s
1,000 ..... 114⅝
South Minn Div
1,000 ..... 117⅜
Wis & Min Div
5,000 ..... 111½
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
7,000 ..... 97⅛
20,000 97
Minn & St L 1st, Pacific ext
5,000 121
Mo, K & East 1st
1,000 92
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 81¾
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
2,000 ..... 68¼
1,000 ..... 68½
2,000 68
N Y Cent 1st coup
1,000 ..... 120¼
N Y Cent deb 4s reg
5,000 ..... 101⅜
N Y, C & St L 4s
1,000 ..... 104⅛
8,000 104
3,000 ..... 103⅞
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs, small bonds
500 ..... 135⅝
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
1,000 ..... 80½
N Y, S & W G M
1,000 72
Norfolk & West, Maryland & Wash Div, Trust Co certfs
2,000 67
Nor Pac 1st 6s
9,000s5F 115
Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
2,000 54
5,000 ..... 53½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
26,000 ..... 85½
500 ..... 85½
2,000 ..... 85¼
500 ..... 85½
1,000 ..... 85¼
5,000 ..... 85⅝
Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued
10,000 ..... 51¼
10,000 ..... 50⅞
10,000 ..... 50¼
5,000 ..... 50⅜
Ohio Southern G M 4s
5,000 ..... 18¼
Ohio Southern 1st
2,000 95
Oregon Imp 1st
7,000 ..... 89½
1,000 ..... 87½
Trust Co certfs
15,000 86
Oregon Imp Co con 5s
83,000 19
Trust Co certfs
20,000 ..... 18½
Oregon R & N 1st
1,000 ..... 113½
Oregon R & N 4s
5,000s20F 80
5,000 80
2,000 ..... 80¼
7,000s3 80
5,000 80
25,000 ..... 79¾
2,000 80
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ..... 65⅝
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st
1,000 ..... 101⅜
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Series C
5,000 107
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
5,000 ..... 93⅜
Rich & Danv 6s
1,000c 120½
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
15,000 ..... 45⅜
5,000 45
10,000 44
2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
5,000 ..... 33¼
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
5,000 ..... 31½
7,000 ..... 32½
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
3,000 ..... 81¼
2,000 ..... 80¾
10,000 ..... 80⅝
17,000 ..... 80¾
3,000 ..... 80⅜
14,000 ..... 80½
10,000 ..... 80¼
18,000 ..... 80⅜
42,000 ..... 80⅜
8,000 ..... 80¼
5,000 ..... 80½
15,000 ..... 80⅜
1,000 ..... 80⅝
6,000 ..... 80¼
Rio Grande West 1st
1,000 ..... 75½
St L & Iron Mount 2d
1,000 ..... 101¼
St L & S F G M 5s
5,000 97
10,000F 97
St L & S F 2d, Class B
1,000 ..... 111½
St L & S F 4s
3,000 66
Scioto Val & N E 4s
3,000 83
So

9d; do, medium, steady at 41s 3d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 40s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 29s; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, dull at 28s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, steady at 29s; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, firm at 28s; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, firm at 26s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 28s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, firm at 29s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 21s. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady at 51s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 18s 6d.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—A light run of hogs and better prices at the yards conveyed a firm tone to product at the opening. May pork closed 7½c higher; May lard and ribs each 2½c higher. Domestic markets were quiet and firm. Liverpool quoted 3d advance on lard. Receipts were fair and the shipments free. The cash market was steady.

FUTURES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Wheat—				
Dec.	88¾@..	88¾@..	87¾@..	88¾@..
Jan.	87¾@..	87¾@..	87⅝@..	88⅜@..
March	88⅜@..	90 @..	88⅜@..	90 @..
May	86 @85⅞	87¼@..	85⅞@..	87½@..
July	82 @..	82¼@..	81 @..	82½@..
Corn—				
Dec.	29 @..	29 @..	29 @..	29 @..
Jan.	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	29½@..
May	31¾@..	31⅞@..	31¾@..	31⅞@..
Oats—				
Dec.	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	22¼@..
Jan.	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	22⅝@..
Feb.	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	23⅜@..
May	24⅝@24¾	24¾@..	24⅝@..	24⅝@..

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Dec.	76¼@..	78¼@..	76¼@..	78¼@..
May	80 @80⅜	82¾@..	80 @..	82¾@..
July	73½@73⅝	75½@..	73½@..	75⅝@75½
Corn, No. 2—				
Dec.	22⅞@..	22⅞@..	22⅝@..	22⅝@..
Jan.	23 @..	23⅛@23¼	23 @..	23⅛@..
May	25¾@25⅞	26 @26⅛	25¾@25⅞	26 @26⅛
Oats, No. 2—				
Dec.	17 @..	17¼@..	17 @..	17¼@..
May	20⅝@..	20⅞@..	20⅝@..	20⅞@..
Mess Pork, peer bbl.—				
Dec.	$6.90	$6.90	$6.90	$6.90
Jan.	7.67½	7.80	7.65	7.75
May	7.95	8.07½	7.92½	8.00
Lard, per 100 lb.—				
Dec.	3.77½	3.77½	3.77½	3.77½
Jan.	3.87½	3.92½	3.87½	3.90
May	4.07½	4.12½	4.07½	4.10
Short Ribs, per 100 lb.—				
Dec.	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95
Jan.	3.90	3.92½	3.90	3.90
May	4.05	4.07½	4.02½	4.05

BREADSTUFFS.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

In store and afloat:

	Dec. 12, 1896.	Week's changes. Dec'se.	Dec. 14, 1895.
Wheat, bu	7,877,303	397,639	9,502,388
Corn, bu	6,670,490	314,338	974,405
Oats, bu	3,632,148	14,553	1,950,281
Rye, bu	507,353	34,294	49,412
Barley, bu	2,433,701	*295,031	465,086

NEW YORK CONTRACT STOCKS.

	Dec. 12, 1896.	Week's changes. Dec'se.	Dec. 14, 1895.
No. 2 red wheat, bu.	485,075	13,936	636,758
No. 1 hard, bu.	.....	.....	588,226
No. 1 Northern, bu.	1,651,127	*84,848	2,285,437
No. 2 mixed corn, bu.	5,346,246	126,759	223,452
No. 2 mixed oats, bu.	278,777	8,537	451,941
No. 2 white oats, bu.	411,056	....	438,449

CHICAGO STOCKS.

	Dec. 12, 1896.	Week's changes. Dec'se.	Dec. 14, 1895.
Wheat, bu	13,497,000	554,000	21,122,000
Corn, bu	4,836,000	*230,000	828,000
Oats, bu	3,665,000	*107,000	514,000
Rye, bu	960,000	*52,000	226,000
Barley, bu	41,000	*18,000	24,000

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

	Dec. 12, 1896.	Week's changes. Dec'se.	Dec. 14, 1895.
Wheat, bu	54,284,000	2,028,000	66,835,000
Corn, bu	17,461,000	*55,000	5,227,000
Oats, bu	11,359,000	938,000	6,134,000
Rye, bu	2,582,000	*118,000	1,555,000
Barley, bu	5,493,000	*659,000	4,475,000

GRAIN ON PASSAGE.

	U. K'gd'm.	Continent.	Total.	Changes.
Wheat, bu.	23,120,000	10,320,000	33,440,000	*480,000
Corn, bu.	6,040,000	6,720,000	13,360,000	*80,000

And with the visible compared with last week also:

	On passage.	Visible.	Total.	Changes.
Wheat, bu.	33,440,000	54,284,000	87,724,000	1,548,000
Corn, bu.	13,360,000	17,461,000	30,821,000	*135,000

*Increase.

Wheat.

The wheat market made a decided advance, closing at the top of the day at a net gain of 1@1⅜c. The Liverpool market was weak and lower, closing at ½d decline, while Berlin was flat and ¼@½ mark lower. Paris was a little better. Liverpool cash wheat was unchanged. London cash wheat was ½@3d lower per quarter, and Minneapolis flour 6d per sack lower. The exports of wheat from the Danube last week were 1,128,000 bushels. Exports from all Black Sea points were estimated at 5,584,000 bushels. While the future markets showed more strength in the May delivery, cash wheat was dull and heavy. Nominally No. 2 red was quoted at 12c over May, free on board, afloat; May closed at 97⅛c; No. 1 hard, 6¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New York, 2¾c over May, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—The week opened with a market favorable to the bull side, but with less inclination to advance here than in Chicago. May opened ¼c lower, at 79½c, and closed at 80⅝c, against 79½c Saturday. Cash Wheat—There was a very active demand for spot wheat. The few sales made of No. 1 Northern, spot, were a difference of 1¾c under May. The same grade to arrive was 1½c under futures; No. 2 Northern is quoted at 1½c under May. No. 3 was disposed of at 2c to 5c under standard for good samples and all the way from 4c to 18c under for low grades. Receipts, 656 cars; shipments, 34 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 79⅝c, No. 1 Northern, 78⅝c, No. 2 Northern, 77⅛c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—The strength displayed by wheat was the surprising feature of the market to-day. Northwestern receipts were large at 810 cars, against 1,048 last Monday and 1,323 a year ago. Chicago received 43 cars, and inspected out 141,790 bushels. May wheat opened from 80⅝c to 80c, advanced to 82¼c, closing at the outside, 1¾@1⅝c higher than Saturday. Cash wheat was firm and 1¼c higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 661,867 bushels; shipments, 209,314 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 201,057 bushels; shipments, 105,527 bushels.

DULUTH, Dec. 14.—The Duluth wheat market was weak to-day. The opening price was 81¼c. It then reacted to 82c by 11 o'clock, and closed with 82⅝c asked. The close: Cash, No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 Northern, 79⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 77c; No. 3 Spring, 72¼@74½c; rejected, 61@71c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 Northern, 79½c; December, No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 Northern, 79½c; May, No. 1 Northern, 82½c.

Corn.

The market for corn was very quiet, but fairly steady. Danubian exports were 112,000 bushels. Minor receipts showed slight increase, while the exports from the principal ports developed a decrease. Cash corn was quiet. Sales were 43,000 bust is, including 5,000 bushels No. 2 corn, 30c, delivered; car lots No. 3, 25¾c, elevator; 12,000 bushels yellow, 29¾c, store; 24,000 bushels ungraded, 29⅝c, free on board, afloat. No. 2 corn quoted at 29c, elevator; rejected car lots, 24½c, elevator.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—The corn market was almost nominal. Receipts were 196 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. Shipping clearances amounted to 547,153 bushels. May corn opened at 25¾@25⅞c, advanced to and closed at 26@26⅛c, ⅛@¼c higher than Saturday. Cash corn was steady at ¼c lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 629,997 bushels; shipments, 257,374 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 470,239 bushels.

Oats.

The market for oats was featureless, with the local market closing unchanged to ¼c lower than Saturday, although the Western market improved a trifle. There was a little export inquiry for cash oats to-day, and 70,000 bushels were taken. Cash oats were very dull for local account. Sales were 100,000 bushels, including 30,000 bushels track and ungraded white, 21@31¼c, as to quality, and 70,000 bushels No. 2 clipped, private terms, free on board, afloat. No. 2 oats quoted at 22¾c, elevator; No. 3 oats, 20½c; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 white, 22½c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—The first trading in oats was at easy figures, but the startling jump in wheat helped the feeling later. The receipts, 490 cars, overran the estimate by 40 cars. Withdrawals from store were 39,620 bushels. May oats closed ½c higher than Saturday. Cash oats were very weak; prices declining ¼@⅝c.

Flour.

The market was held higher, and a better tone prevailed on the advance in wheat. The sales of Spring patents were quite good, ranging from $4.60 to $4.80; but of other flour the volume of trade was small, and sales of city flour, covering two days, were reported at only 3,350 bbls. Total sales were 21,800 pks, including 2,000 bbls Winter patents, $5@$5.20; 2,500 bbls straights, $4.60@$4.65, (part to arrive at $4.65;) 150 bbls extra seconds, $3.50; 3,000 bbls city patents, $5.20@$5.45; 1,225 bbls city clears, $5@$5.10; 125 bbls city fines, $3.25; 10,500 bbls Spring patents, $4.60@$4.80; 450 bbls Spring straights, $4.25@$4.35; 1,500 pks clears, $3.45, in sacks, and $3.85, in barrels.

Miscellaneous.

BARLEY—Market steady. New feeding quoted at 28¼@28½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. Malting quoted at 36@36c, as to quality.

BUCKWHEAT—Market extremely dull; quoted at 35c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, for prime State.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and easy. Spot quoted at $1.35. RYE FLOUR—Dull; sales, 350 bbls at $2.85@$3. CORNMEAL—Steady; sales, 200 bbls at $2.15; $2.05@$2.15 for kiln-dried, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Steady; sales, 4,000 bags; fine white, 75@78c; fine yellow, 75@78c; coarse, 90@92c.

FEED—Steady; 40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@57½c; 100-lb, 62½@67½c; rye feed, 50@52½c; sharps, 70@75c; hominy chop, 55@60c; cottonseed meal, 95c@$1; oilmeal, 95c@$1; city feed, 60c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Trading in rye was moderate, and the tone was steady. Receipts were 27 cars. On the regular market No. 2 sold at 39@39¼c and No. 3 at 38@38¼c. Sample sales were at 40c for No. 2 and at 38½c for No. 3. May sold at 42¼@43c. December was 39c bid.

Barley was irregular. The low grades were steady, but medium was not so firm. Choice was in good demand and steady. Receipts were 124 cars. Very poor to choice ranged from 20c to 85c; fancy was nominally 86c.

COFFEE.

The market closed dull with prices unchanged. Total sales were 5,000 bags. Five points were paid to exchange 250 bags December for May and 10 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for July. Havre closed generally at ¼f net advance. Hamburg closed unchanged except on July, which is ¾ pfennig higher. Rio exchange, 9 3-16d; receipts, 16,000 bags; clearances for the United States, 15,000 bags, and for Europe, nil; stock, 398,000 bags; market irregular; Santos receipts, 25,000 bags; stock, 697,000 bags; market quiet. Warehouse deliveries at New York for the week were 73,328 bags against 54,954 bags the previous week. Receipts at Rio for the week were 77,000 bags against 75,000 bags the previous week and 63,000 last year. Santos receipts for the week were 94,000 bags, compared with 148,000 the previous week and 78,000 bags last year.

OILS.

The market ruled dull and only barely steady with 28c a fair quotation for prime yellow, despite rumors of business at a shade lower figure. Quotations were all of a peddling sort. Prime crude would be difficult of sale above 20c.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 43,916 bbls; spirits of turpentine, 2,360 bbls; tar, 861 bbls. The market for spirits of turpentine ruled steady, with $1.80@$1.82½ quoted for regulars and machines. Resin was steady, with common to good strained quoted at 27@27½c. Tar and pitch unchanged and quoted: Tar, regulars, $1.75@$1.80; oil, barrels, $3.40@$3.50; pitch, $1.80@$1.85.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 14.—Resin firm; strained, $1.45; good strained, $1.50. Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing. Tar steady at $1.10. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1.40; soft, $1.90; virgin, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 14.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 24¼c bid; sales, none. Resin firm at $1.40.

METALS.

TIN—Closed quiet at 12.95c for spot. London was steady.... COPPER—Closed quiet at home and abroad. Spot closed at 11.30@11.50c.... LEAD—Closed firm. Spot, $3@$3.05. St. Louis closed firm.... SPELTER—Closed dull at St. Louis; quiet at New York. Spot quotations, 4.20@4.25c.

SUGAR.

The local market dull, with prices nominally unchanged. A lot of 500 bags centrifugal, 96° test, just arrived sold at a price to be fixed by next sale. In London cane was quiet, with prices nominal; Java quoted at 11s 3d and fair refining at 9s 10½d, a decline of 1½d. Beet steady at previous prices. Later cables reported the market firmer. Refined was dull but unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,461	....	609	13,367	13,742
Sixtieth Street	3,432	123	1,226	10,358	173
Fortieth Street	....	....	....	....	22,312
Hoboken	2,024	43	43	1,914	....
Lehigh Val. R. R.	1,234	....	62	....	2,675
Scattering	....	....	136	92	....
Total	11,051	166	2,276	25,731	38,902
Total last week	12,137	139	3,184	41,585	41,436

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice	$4.60@$5.00
Medium to fair	4.30@ 4.55
Common	3.80@ 4.25
Texas and Western	3.60@ 4.15
Bulls and dry cows	1.25@ 3.00
Oxen and stags	2.00@ 4.25
Good to prime steers one year ago	4.40@ 4.75

BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 260 cars, or 4,704 head—212 cars for exporters and slaughters direct, and 57 cars for the market; trade opened quiet, but firm for prime and choice beeves; all other grades just about steady; rough stuff weak, and cows lower; the finish was quiet and steady, and the yards were cleared; exporters bought a few extra beeves for the Bermuda trade; ordinary to prime native steers sold at $4.15@$4.75 per 100 lb; a carload of choice do, at $5; 8 extra do, for export, $5.30; oxen and stags, $2@$4.25; bulls, $2.20@$3; cows, $1.25@$2.60; city-dressed beef slow at 6¼@8¼c for inferior to choice native sides; to-day's cables from London and Liverpool quote refrigerator beef at 8@8⅝c per lb; American heavy firmer at 11@12c, dressed weight; live sheep also higher, at 9@9¼c, dressed weight.

CALVES—Receipts, 715 head, including 2 cars for Westerns; market quiet and unchanged, and 102 calves were carried over; poor to prime veals sold at $4@$6.25 per 100 lb; a few choice do, $7; 2 head at $7.25; grassers, $2.25@$2.75; a selected lot, $2.85; fed calves, $3@$3.50; Westerns, $2.75@$4; dressed calves slow and unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days, 52 cars, or 9,723 head—6 cars for butchers direct, 8 cars for export alive, and 38 cars for the market, and, counting a single car held over Saturday, there were 39 cars on sale; sheep were in fair request and firm for desirable grades; lambs were generally rated 15c higher, and some sales were at an advance of 25c over Saturday's figures; the pens were cleared; common to choice sheep sold at $2.50@$3.85 per 100 lb; a bunch of heavy do, $3.87½; culls, $2; medium to very choice lambs, $4.50@$5.50, with general sales at $4.90@$5.37½; Canadian lambs, $5@$5.30; heavyweights selling very slowly; dressed mutton steady at 5@7c per lb, a few choice carcasses selling at 7¼c; dressed lambs firm at 7½@9½c.

HOGS—Receipts for two days, 70 cars, or 11,246 head, including 4 cars to be sold; firm for live hogs, at an advance of 10@15c per 100 lb; dealers quoted good heavy to light weights at $3.50@$4; pigs, $4.10@$4.25, and fancy light State pigs sold at $4.40@$4.50; country-dressed quiet at 5¾@6c per lb.

SMALL BANKS SUSPEND.

First National of Hollidaysburg, Penn., and Two of Its Branches.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Dec. 14.—The First National Bank of Hollidaysburg suspended to-day owing to a heavy run made by its depositors.

The Martinsburg Deposit Bank of Martinsburg and the Williamsburg Bank of Williamsburg also suspended business. These two banks were branches of the First National Bank, and were unincorporated.

The Martinsburg Deposit Bank was established in 1870. Col. William Jack of Hollidaysburg is the President, and W. S. Nicodemus of Martinsburg is the cashier. The bank employed a capital of $25,000.

The Williamsburg Bank is controlled by Jack, Blair, Watson, Morrow & Co., of which Col. William Jack has been President and John Clark of Williamsburg cashier since its establishment in 1873. A capital of about $30,000 is used.

The First National Bank of Hollidaysburg was organized in 1863, with a capital of $50,000. It is officered as follows: President—William R. Babcock of Cumberland, Md.; Vice President—William P. Smith; Cashier—Hartley H. Jack; Directors—W. R. Babcock, William Stone, J. D. Hemphill, William Jack, and W. S. Nicodemus.

The officials say that the suspension is only temporary, and that the three banks will be reopened without financial loss to the depositors after the work of reorganization is completed.

Illinois Bank Closed.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., Dec. 14.—The banking house of John A. Prickett & Son made an assignment to-day. The causes assigned in the notice posted are heavy cash withdrawals during the panic times and the long-continued illness of the senior partner. The assets and liabilities are not stated.

BALL OF THE DELAWARE CLUB.

Tammany Braves Enjoy Themselves at Central Opera House.

The annual ball of the Delaware Club was held last night in the Central Opera House, East Sixty-seventh Street. This club is the Tammany social organization of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, of which Thomas J. Dunn is the leader. Its annual ball is the biggest social affair of Tammany on the upper east side, and there was a great "outpouring" of the braves last night. The hall was elaborately decorated. The grand march was led off by Mr. Dunn and Miss Dunn at 11 o'clock.

Among those present were Richard Croker, John C. Sheehan, Register Sohmer, Chief Justice Robert A. Van Wyck of the City Court, City Court Judges Fitzsimons, McCarthy, and Schuchman, ex-Sheriff John B. Sexton, Laurence Delmour, Senators Grady, Foley, Ahearn, Featherson, and Martin, ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin, William H. McDonough, ex-Police Justices Feitner and Burke, Assemblymen Green, Davidson, and Andrews, Aldermen Campbell, Murphy, O'Brien, Muh, and Oakley.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Auction and at Private Contract.

Mr. William Rosenzweig has sold for the Scudder estate to Joseph L. Buttenweiser the six-story tenement 77 Henry Street, 25 by 85.

At auction at the Trinity Building Salesroom William Kennelly sold yesterday, under foreclosure, to the defendant, J. C. Hegelein, for $14,925, block front on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, between King's Bridge Road and Wadsworth Avenue, 184.4⅜ by 70 on Wadsworth Avenue, by 75 by jog 45 by 105.11½ by 25.2⅞ on King's Bridge Road; also to William Wetterer, at $15,650, five three-story frame dwellings, 1214 to 1222 Bryant Street, each 20 by 150.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. sold, under foreclosure, to Robert Gray, at $9,100, the three-story brick and brownstone dwelling 403 Manhattan Avenue, 18 by 50.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway unless otherwise specified:

By William M. Ryan, executrix's sale, leasehold property, with renewal privileges, 165 Monroe Street, north side, between Montgomery and Clinton Streets, 23.4½ by 100, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also 302 and 304 Madison Street, south side, 89 feet east of Montgomery Street, No. 302 being 20 by 105 by 106, No. 304 being 18.6 by 106 by 107, two three-story and basement brick dwellings.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Two Hundred and Fourth Street, 149.11 by 100. Due on judgment, $3,441.08.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel V. Speyer, referee, 146 East Twenty-second Street, south side, 190 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 98.9, two-story and basement brick stable; also, 14 West Twenty-second Street, south side, 256.3 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 27 by 98.9, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,900.17.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William B. Anderson, referee, three lots at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, 75.11 by 100, one-and-a-half-story frame building on rear of the corner lot and three-story and basement frame dwelling on the north lot. Due on judgment, $37,665.50.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., executors' sale, thirteen lots at southwest corner of Hillside Avenue and Ellwood Street, 236.3 feet on Hillside Avenue by 100.3 by 128.9 by 230; also on One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 200, running through to One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street; also 133 Chrystie Street, west side, 117.4 feet north of Broome Street, 23.5 by 50, four-story brick factory and one-story frame extension in rear, with machinery, boiler, and engine; also, 163 Bowery, east side, 117.4 feet north of Broome Street, 23 by 190, five-story brownstone building, with store, and one-story frame extension and four-story brick building in rear.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, executor's sale, 39 West Twentieth Street, north side, east of Sixth Avenue, 25.6 by 92, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, with three-story extension. Also 416 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, near Ninth Avenue, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Also 58 First Place, Brooklyn, near Clinton Street, 21.6 by 135.5¼, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, C. W. West, referee, 15 Eighteenth Street, north side, 197 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story and basement brick dwelling, brownstone front. Due on judgment, $41,172.89.

By S. De Walltearss, auction sale, 320 East Sixty-first Street, 275 feet east of Second Avenue, 28.8 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with two stores, at 59 Liberty Street.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, two actions, James C. Spencer, referee, 127 West Ninety-eighth Street, 397.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 27.6 by 113.6 by 38.0⅝ by 67.4 by 22.6 by 30.6, and 305 West Ninety-eighth Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 27 by 33.2¼ by 18.6 by 65.4 by 42.0½ by 63.3 by 22.0½ by 33.2, each with five-story brick flat house. Due on judgment on first parcel, $32,805; on second parcel, $33,850.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward P. Patterson, referee, 483 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 18.5 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 15 by 80, three-story and basement brick and brownstone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,454.11.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Pambaun, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 506.4 feet west of Eighth Avenue, runs south 114.8 by west 60.1 to Edgecombe Avenue, by south 55.8, by east 168.11 to Bradhurst Avenue, by north 168, by west 100. Due on judgment, $2,640.

By William Kennelly, executors' sale, 542 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Thirtieth Street, 20 by 60, four-story and basement brick store; also, 633 Second Avenue, west side, 98.10 feet north of Thirty-fourth Street, 19.8 by 76, four-story brick-front tenement, with store; also, 340 and 342 East Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 50 by 98.9, two five-story and cellar brick front tenements; also, 67 West Forty-ninth Street, north side, 78.3 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 17 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, leasehold to 1909, with twenty-one years' renewal.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Williams, referee, 510 and 512 West Thirty-third Street, south side, 125 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 98.9, one and two story brick buildings, with two four-story brick tenements in rear. Due on judgment, $24,660.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, 48 Manhattan Street, south side, 180.4 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 86 by 25 by 81.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Rufus G. Beardsley, referee, southwest corner of Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 50 by 100. Due on judgment, $3,285.78.

By Andrew L. Soulard, foreclosure sale, Emanuel M. Friend, referee, 312 to 326 One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 257 feet east of Second Avenue, 100 by 100, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $9,465.85.

At 59 Liberty Street—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 109 West Seventieth Street, north side, 80 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

At 59 Liberty Street—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale, 73, 75, 77, and 79 Fulton Street, northeast corner of Gold Street, 81.5 by 124.1 by west 27.6 by south 54.11 by west 54.6 by 59.04 on Gold Street, six-story and basement brick building, occupied as stores and manufactories. Also, 5 Park Avenue, east side, 48.1 feet north of East Thirty-fourth Street, 20 by 80, four-story and basement brownstone front dwelling. Also, 105 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 80 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 89.9, two-story brownstone front stable. The last two parcels to be sold together.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 27 by 86, by John Yule of 510 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, owner; John Brandt, architect; cost, $52,000.

Hoe Street, west side, 97 feet south of Home Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 45, by Martha J. La Vette of 1,228 Intervale Avenue, owner; J. De Hart, architect; cost, $3,500.

Villa Avenue, east side, 510 feet north of Southern Boulevard, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 43, by A. M. Metzler of 1,072 Tremont Avenue, owner; William C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 208 East Twentieth Street, alterations to a two-story brick shop and studios, by James W. Gerard of 17 Gramercy Park, owner; Cromley, Benham & Co., architects and builders; cost, $400.

No. 22 White Street, alterations to a six-story brick, iron, and frame warehouse, by John R. Ford of 507 Fifth Avenue, owner; Richard Berger, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Alexander Avenue, southwest corner, alterations to a one-story brick public school, by city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $800.

No. 705 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, alterations to a three-story brick and frame dwelling and store, by J. G. A. Schultz, owner; John P. Wachtee, architect; cost, $1,500.

Jefferson Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of Tremont Avenue, alteration to a two-story frame dwelling, by Edward J. Dugan of 1,070 Jefferson Avenue, owner; L. A. Soule, architect; cost, $80.

Webster Avenue, east side, 37.7 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, alterations to a two-story and basement frame dwelling, by Edgar Trenholm of 929 Stebbins Avenue, owner; G. A. Schellinger, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Dec. 14.

102D ST, s s, 130 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Charles E. Devender to Jacob Keller $19,750

113TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; John R. Wilde to Julia A. Towey 7,000

104TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Charlotte A. Korff to Alwin Elsert 100

121ST ST, n s, 134 ft e of 8th Av, 17x100.11; Cecile Rusch, executrix and trustee to Frederick Hulberg 1

OLD LANE, (now closed,) e s, at point 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, x14.3x n to 104th St, runs n 23.8x s 19.8x e; Stuyvesant Le Roy, as administrator, to Maria T. Cotes 50

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 119th St, 100.11x95; Louis H. Wells and wife to Eugene C. Potter 1

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 17.3 ft n of 105th St, 17x70; Charles H. S. Brown, as trustee, to Jane A. Hunt 1

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 119th St, 100.11x95; August Ruff and wife to Louis H. Wells 1

WEST END AV, w s, 74.10 ft s of 99th St, 18x80; Asa R. Davison and wife to Murdo Tolmie and another 1

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 119th St, 100.11x95; Marianne O'Gorman to August Ruff 14,000

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 17.3 ft n of 105th St, 17x70; Jane A. Hunt and another, executors, to Charles H. S. Brown 9,000

LISPENARD ST, s s, 140.5 ft w of Broadway, 49.6x96.4x48.6x87.8; Clementine L. D. Welling and another to Ernest G. Stedman 163,000

BROADWAY, No. 300; Jefferson M. Levy to Arthur A. Carey 130,000

8TH ST, s s, 435.9 ft e of Avenue B, 21.9x97.6; Christiana Buhler to George Widdner 14,500

14TH ST, s s, 179.2 ft w of 3d Av, 20.10x153.6x27.1x136.2; also, n s of 13th St, 175 ft n w of 3d Av, 25x—; also, 13th St, n e s, 150 ft n w of 3d Av, 25x100x—x73.9; Isaac B. Brennan, referee, to Marx Ottinger and others 46,100

6TH AV, s w corner of 38th St, 99.8x100; Henry G. Silleck and another, executors, to Henry G. Silleck and another, trustees, 4-9 parts 1

90TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Isaac L. Smith and wife to Judson H. Morey, Jr. 1

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 91st St, 17.4x70; Horace Secor, Jr., referee, to Mary J. Sullivan 15,000

61ST ST, Nos. 338 and 340 East; Daniel Kramer and wife to Esther Lebowitz 1

2D AV, No. 1,289, w s, 75.5 ft n of 67th St, 25x80; August Jacob and wife to Kilian Menninger and wife 1

117TH ST, n s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Raphael Danziger and wife to Richard Eiterich 8,375

WELLESLEY ST, n e corner of Kirkside Av, 25.1x94.9; John F. Murray to Margaret C. Murray 1,400

152D ST, n w corner of Union Av, 20x50; John Colter and wife to Sophie Warneke 6,500

5TH AV, s e corner of 116th St, 25.2x85; Thomas S. Walker to John Hickey 10

LOT 27, map of property of J. E. Bullard & Co., adjoining South Mount Vernon, 27.6x100; John E. Bullard and others to Sarah E. May 400

DELANCEY ST, n s, 78.3 ft e of Sheriff St, 21.9x100; Morris Smoley to Samuel Nadel 1

WASHINGTON AV, n s, 85.4 ft n of 184th St, 15.1x87.6; Henry K. Perry and others to Sarah E. Hunt 2,600

MOHEGAN AV, e s, 120 ft s of Woodruff Av, 25x70; Helen J. Allcot to Jacob M. Young 4,000

TINTON AV, n w s, 75.6 ft w of division line of Lots 18 and 19, map of Woodstock, 16.6x150; William J. Marshall and others to August Ruckstinat 1

150TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x118.5; Babetta Blumenthal to Amalie Bushmann 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 116th St, 50x85; Thomas W. Baldwin to Thomas S. Walker 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e s, 86.7 ft n of 136th St, 28.10x88.8x25x102.9; Robert Wheelan and wife to Mary Hopkins 1 $390

ATTORNEY ST, w s, 180 ft s of Rivington St, 21.4x100.8; Arnold Pfenning to Anna B. Pfenning 10

CHARLES ST, s s, 75 ft w of 4th St, 25x95; same to same 10 49

29TH ST, No. 212 East, John P. Kane Company against Michael Leiberman, owner and contractor 10 298

22D ST, Nos. 207 to 213 and 215 East; John Rueth and Emil Bartolicius against Martin H. Lehmaier, Meyer M. Schwartz, and Robert Sichel, owners, Percy Jacobs, contractor, Hervey Thompson, sub-contractor 736

MADISON AV, s w cor of 102d St, 75x100; Murray & Hill against Estate of Julius Lippman, owner, Annie C. Doyle, contractor 1,118

11TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of White Plains Av, 100x114; Peter L. Brokaw against Salvator and Marie Lasperges, owners and contractors 226

91ST ST, No. 253 West, Mockridge & Son against Charles S. Sentell, owner and contractor 267

17TH PL, n s, 75 ft w of Washington Av, 25x80; George F. Monra against Maria L. Feild, owner, Paul Vallance, contractor 85

ALEXANDER AV, n w cor. 138th St, 75x100; Thomas Flood against William H. Payne, owner, Smith & Gaylor, contractors, and White & Ryan, sub-contractors 2,500

PLEASANT AV, 350, e s, 50.8 ft s of 119th St, 25.3x76; Samuel Williams against Emma H. Washburn, owner and contractor 425

LEXINGTON AV, 379 to 387; Ward Leonard Electric Company against Goelet estate owners; Miner & Co., contractors. 58

80TH ST, 102 and 104, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Biershenk